FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 OCTOBER 1980

American Hostages

BBC, citing unidentified Iranian diplomats, reported that Ayatollah Khomeyni has dismissed speculation about a deal within the next week. According to BBC, it has been reported that Khomeyni wants all the hostages released because he believes they have served their purpose in efforts to subdue pro-American forces in Iran. Nevertheless, he apparently does not want the hostages issue to be the deciding factor in the U.S. elections, BBC reports. AFP reported that the Majlis met in secret session on the afternoon of 27 October to debate the hostages question but that the discussion was curtailed for lack of a quorum. The agency said Majlis consideration of the issue will continue on 29 October.

AFP also reported that Ayatollah Khomeyni made no reference to the hostages or to the United States in a speech to Majlis deputies at a mosque in Tehran on 28 October. According to the agency, he spoke mainly about the war with Iraq.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Tehran radio reported that fighting continues around the bridge linking Khuninshahr (formerly Khorramshahr) with Abadan and that Iranian forces stationed on the eastern side are preventing the Iraqis from crossing. The radio also said Iranian forces in the western part of Khuninshahr are continuing their resistance. In further reports on the fighting in Khuzestan, Tehran radio reported Iraqi airstrikes on and artillery bombardment of Abadan and the shelling of Ahvaz, and it claimed that Iranian forces have maintained their "dominance" in the Allahd Akbar hills, in the Susangerd region. The radio also said that Iranian troops are "mopping up" Iraqi forces in Shur-e Shirin and Halaleh, that the enemy has been forced to retreat farther on the Dehloran front and that, according to the governor of Ilam, 3,000 Iraqi soldiers had been killed in that province alone in the past month. In a Tehran radio battle roundup covering other fronts the Iranians claimed to have completely captured the heights overlooking Qasr-e Shirin, putting the enemy in a "tight corner," and the heights in the Baveysi region as well; repulsed an Iraqi attack on the high ground overlooking Mehran; forced the Iraqis to retreat in fighting west of Kerend; and captured ground in Bojnurabad and a strategic position in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab. The radio further stated that the situation in Gilan-e Gharb "favors" the Iranian forces. Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, reported that Iraqi troops destroyed the pipelines of an oil company south of Dehloran and that Iranian planes carried out sorties over At-Ta'mim and Nineveh. Tehran radio also noted that Iraqi aircraft attacked Khark Island and Bushehr.

An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement, carried by Tehran radio, condemned the "savagery" of the Iraqi regime and its violation of international norms in its conduct of the war against the "innocent and defenseless." Specifically citing the recent rocket attack against Dezful, the Foreign Ministry asked the "awakened conscience" of the world and all international organizations to condemn the Iraqi regime's "savage and inhuman acts" lest their silence encourage the Iraqis to continue such practices.

According to Karachi radio, Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said there is "no serious impediment" to the proposed Islamic peace mission to be comprised of Muslim state officials. Shahi said the Iranian leaders had asked that the delegation visit Baghdad first. Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti had earlier been in Baghdad and Tehran paving the way for the visits to Iraq and Iran by an Islamic mediation delegation.

Delhi radio reported that special Indian envoy Ramesh Bhandari met with President Saddam Husayn in Baghdad to discuss efforts that India and other nonaligned states are making to mediate the conflict. The radio said the Iraqis are attaching "great significance" to Bhandari's discussions with Iraqi leaders. The Delhi report did not specify if this mission is connected with the efforts being made by the nonaligned coordinating committee to constitute a delegation to try and find a solution to the conflict. Beirut radio, citing UN diplomats, reported that Iraq and Iran have agreed to the proposal that a nonaligned delegation be formed to seek an end to the war. According to the radio the mission will comprise the foreign ministers of Algeria, Cuba, India, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zambia and a "leading" PLO member.

Egypt, Israel

In a press conference reported by MENA, President Anwar as-Sadat said that the Iraq-Iran war is "extremely dangerous" for both Egypt and Israel and that this must "give impetus" to the peace process between the two countries. As-Sadat noted that he and Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon had reached "some agreements" during their talks and that they would have something to announce after holding further discussions.

Speaking at the same press conference, Navon stated that he did not come to "agree on full solutions" concerning the autonomy talks or to negotiate "details" but to exchange views with As-Sadat. He went on to say that he and the Egyptian president are "concentrating" on matters pertaining to normalization and its implementation.

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PARTY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS VISIT GHAZNI PROVINCE

LD272320 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Politburo, secretaries of the Central Committe and members of the Revolution Council Presidium; Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the Central Committee, head of the Defense and Justice Department of the party Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council; Dr Habib Mangal, member of the Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and deputy head of the Department of Social Affairs within the party Central Committee's Department of Organization, today visited Ghazni Province and spoke to the toiling people of this province.

When the high-ranking party and government delegation arrived this morning in the city of Ghazni it was welcomed by members of the PDPA Central Committee and of the Revolution Council, the minister of public works, Engineer Nazar Mohammad; secretaries of provincial committees for the Provinces of Ghazni, Paktika and Paktia and their governors; activists of the party cadres and members of the Democratic Youth of Afghanistan and of the Democratic Women of Afghanistan from the Province of Ghazni.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that subsequently Nur Ahmad Nur, Dr Ziray, Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader and Dr Habib Mangal participated in a grand meeting which was arranged by the clergy, elders, toilers, intellectuals, staff of the government departments and students of the boys and girls schools of the city of Ghazni. At the start of the meeting a few verses from the Koran were recited. After the playing of the national anthem of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], engineer Nazar Mohammad made a speech welcoming the delegation to Ghazni.

Subsequently, Dr Ziray, Nur Ahmad Nur and Maj General 'Abdol Qader spoke in turn. In their speeches they threw light on the Sawr Revolution, particularly the second, new development stage and its value for the comfort and prosperity of our toiling people, and exposed the actions of the murderers, robbers and foul counterrevolutionaries who are imported from abroad into our country.

In their speeches they condemned the poisonous propaganda campaign of the reactionaries and imperialist quarters which confuses the minds of our people. They explained the responsibilities of the people of the historical city of Ghazni in their mission and their duties regarding the revolution and for the defense of its values and the objectives of the Sawr Revolution and its second, new development stage.

Dr Ziray, Nur Ahmad Nur and Gen 'Abdol Qader expressed their pleasure at meeting the toiling people of Ghazni city and expressed appreciation for the warm welcome given the party and government delegation.

Speaking in reply one of the clergy, on behalf of the people of Ghazni, promised their struggle and sacrifice for the total elimination of the rebels, those servants of aliens and agents of imperialist and reactionary circles, and for the realization of the valuable decisions of the PDPA Central Committee Third Plenum. They expressed their resolute backing for our progressive and revolutionary government and party.

In this meeting the secretary of the Ghazni provincial committee also spoke about the elimination of the counterrevolutionaries and the polluted elements which disrupt the comfort and prosperity of the people, and about the effects of the implementation of the decisions of the PDPA Central Committee Third Plenum.

The meeting ended with the national dance, which was performed by the youths of Andar and Dehzhand subdistricts with revolutionary fervor. According to another report, Dr Ziray, Nur Ahmad Nur, Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader and Habib Mangal returned to Kabul this afternoon.

DEFENSE MINISTRY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON CONSCRIPTION

LD242327 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Mohammad Nader Dehqan, director of the Organization Department of the Afghan Defense Ministry--live or recorded, date not given]

[Text] [Question] Respected Mohammad Nader Dehqan, director of the Organization Department of the Ministry of Defense, please tell us about military service under the present conditions.

[Answer] Military service is compulsory for every Afghan male between the ages of 21 and 46. At this age they must complete their army service. Especially under present conditions, if we are to defend effectively the gains of the revolution, territorial integrity and internal security, every individual who falls within the above age bracket must enter military service.

The military service period is not unique to Afghanistan; all countries of the world have armies and their armies are comprised of all the noble and brave persons who have the duty of defending their territorial integrity. Similarly, in Afghanistan, in accordance with article 1 of the conscription regulations, every male individual who is between 21 and 46 must join the army and defend territorial integrity, internal security and [word indistinct].

[Question] Are there any facilities for those 21 years or older who are studying in schools?

[Answer] In this case the latest decision of the Politburo and of the Presidium of the Revolution Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] on 31 August 1980 is [word indistinct] such that pupils in grade 12 who are 21 years old should be summoned to the army and at the end of their army service, they will be given diplomas. Those pupils who are over 21 and are in lower grades than grade 12 are not to be called for army service. Those comrades who are 21 years old, graduated last year from the 12th grade and have failed the university entrance examination will also be summoned to army service. In return, after completing their service, they may enter any department of the university they wish without taking the entrance examination.

Those persons who are less than 21 years old or who are not in school, or are not yet 21 and want to enter the service voluntarily will be given a salary of 2,000 afghanis per month. In the meantime they will also be completing their conscription duty.

[Question] In addition to these concessions that you mentioned, what other concessions are given by the Government of the DRA to those who are in the process of completing their army service?

[Answer] There are many privilages and concessions, especially if you compare the concessions in the time of the Daud era with those given now after the revolution.

First, in the time of Daud if a soldier was martyred while serving only a small sum amounting to provisions for 5 years was granted. Now, however, if a soldier is martyred while in service [word indistinct] a monthly salary of 3,000 afghanis is paid to his bereaved as a pension.

Previously, comrades who were called to service were transported by trucks. As most comrades may recall, a truck was hired and then a second deck built on it. Thus conscripts were transported in a very degrading way. Since the 27 April revolution, the best buses--known as 302--transport conscripts from most faraway provinces and [words indistinct]. Another excellent concession is that previously every conscript used to bring his own bed to Kabul and live under difficult conditions. They would remain in these hard conditions for a week or two, living in the local teahouses under very difficult conditions and unable to find rooms in inns where they could sleep. Now, however, no conscript can be delayed more than 1 day before allocation.

The moment they arrive they are divided and regularly leave [words indistinct]. From most provinces we transport them by the best airplanes and daily send them to their units. Within the units, the state provides the best beds, sheets, blankets and bathrooms that it can afford.

Besides this, those who wish to remain longer than the required obligatory period, that is, more than 2 years, and who serve for a further period of 2 months, will be given 2,000 afghanis per month. If they serve more than 3 months they will be given a monthly salary of 3,000 afghanis. A salary of 3,000 afghanis is an excellent and sufficient salary which is equavalent to the salary of a civil servant.

In addition, those who have completed their army service and, for the sake of defending their soil and revolution, want to reenlist, will be given a salary of 3,000 afghanis per month cash. They will also be sent to a unit in their province. If they are married they will be given time off in the evenings to go to their homes and if they are bachelors they can live in army barracks. [Word indistinct] in comparison with the Daud era, when the conscripts used to spend the 2 years of service under many arduous conditions.

[Question] Very well, if someone who has already completed his military service and is a civil servant wants to enter military service, how can he be admitted and what happens to his civil service grade?

[Answer] Some comrades who were exempted from military service on the basis of valid documents--such as those who had produced documents that they were the only breadwinners in a family, or the only person in a family--must now go into military service in accordance with the resolutions of the Politburo, dated 31 August 1980. Against this service of theirs, since they have valid documents which entitled them to exemption, we have considered the following privileges and facilities:

First, we will as far as possible send these comrades to those units which they prefer and want to go to voluntarily. In addition, whatever province they may come from, if they do not want to go to their own provinces, we will register them through the Organization Department of the Ministry of Defense and through the Directorate of Mobilization and send them to the relevant units. In addition, if they are civil servants, they will receive their normal salary; and if they are self-employed, i.e. they do not work with the government, they will receive 2,000 afghanis per month from the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Interior. Besides this, what we really try hard to do is to see to it that those comrades who are going to isolated and distant areas of the country will not be treated as before.

[Question] Very well, respected Mohammd Nader Dehqan, director of the Organization Department of the Ministry of Defense: As we know, recently a number of our youths were collected by the authorities and were sent to military service, could you please shed light on the reasons for this?

[Answer] The reason for this is very simple. As we said previously, it was mentioned that every individual who reaches the age of 21 or is counted suitable for conscription and whose name has come up for military service is dutybound to report for military service, but there are a limited number of people who avoid military service on various pretexts or evade service. Therefore, it is the duty of the government to collect them and send them for military service if they do not report themselves. Because our compatriots are dutybound, those who are under conscription and have reached the conscription age will go to military service. As for those who--and there are a number of them--have been deceived by the unhealthy so-called sentences and slogans of the propaganda of the enemy and those who think that perhaps if they do not go they can hide--which in principle is impossible--they would be better off not to cause problems for themselves and their families and come to their military service and enjoy all the facilities.

Now, as for those who do not report for service and as for the question of the government collecting people from some areas of the homeland, they are those under conscription whose names have come up for military service as usual and we find them and finally send them to their units. There is nothing wrong, nothing illegal; it is completely the full right of the government to insure that those whose names are on the conscription list are made to fulfill their service.

[Question] Have you not thought of some ways that they could report to their recruitment offices and their relevant wards and not cause problems for themselves or for you?

[Answer] In this case very effective means and facilities have been provided; even to the extent that if an individual from another province is now a resident of Kabul, we register him in Kabul and put every facility at his disposal. The directorate of recruitment of Kabul Province is at their service; there are no obstacles whatsoever to their registration and sending them to military service. On top of all this is this fellow, our comrade, does not report for service, we can remit prison sentences, as they have been remitted so many times. Therefore, we are prepared to forgive all who come and put all these facilities at their disposal and we will send them to suitable units, as we said before.

[Question] Very well, Mohammad Nader Dehqan; I think you for your explanations.

[Answer] I thank you for giving me the opportunity to explain some unclear issues to comrades.

Denunciation of Draft Dodgers

LD241522 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 0930 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, it is an obvious fact and a historic mission that defending the country's honor, independence, national pride and territorial integrity and defending the aims and benefits of the mass Sawr Revolution is the true duty of every toiling and patriotic individual in the country. History has placed fulfilling this duty on the shoulders of the present generation of our country. Just as our noble countrymen through their sacrifices have triumphed, so the invincible Sawr Revolution has entered into a new development stage. Through their selfless struggle they have put into practice the lofty, humanitarian objectives of the revolution. The defense of the country and the revolution, which is a progressive desire, has been demonstrated in practice by those who fight the enemies of the revolution and the country on the hot battlefronts, thus preparing for the noble people prosperity, security and justice.

On the basis of this historic and dutybound mission, the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, with the cooperation of all toiling strata of the country, are routing the enemies of the revolution and the country in order to defend the lofty objectives of the revolution.

Unfortunately, there are some people who have not realized their duties and obligations concerning the people and the country. Under the treacherous propaganda influence of the enemies of the country and the revolution they are avoiding the completion of their sacred military service, which is the duty of every citizen when they have reached the legal age for military service. They are thus running away from implementing the decisions of the party and government.

GANDHI SENDS GREETINGS TO NEW USSR PREMIER TIKHONOV

BK251556 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] The prime minister has congratulated Nikolay Tikhonov on his assumption of office as the prime minister of the Soviet Union. In a message sent today Mrs Gandhi expressed confidence that under his prime ministership relations between the two countries will grow even stronger in the interests of their peoples and in the cause of world peace and stability.

AFP: BREZHNEV 'LIKELY' TO VISIT INDIA 8 DEC

BK231507 Hong Kong AFP in English 1450 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 23 Oct (AFP)--Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev is likely to visit India for 3 days beginning 8 December, informed sources said here today.

The tentative dates have been suggested in a thank-you letter to the Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy from Soviet Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin. Mr Reddy visited the Soviet Union early this month. The letter was delivered by the Soviet ambassador here Mr Yuliy Vorontsov who called on Mr Reddy yesterday, the sources said. Mr Brezhnev will be accompanied by his Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Defence Minister Marshal Ustinov, the sources said. There was, however, no official confirmation of the dates from the Indian Foreign Office.

STATESMAN ON BREZHNEV ABSENCE FROM REDDY'S MOSCOW BANQUET

BK240535 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 14 Oct 80 pp 1, 9

[D.P. Kumar commentary: "Why Brezhnev Did Not Attend Banquet?"]

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Oct--The president, who returned to the capital on Sunday [12 October], conducted himself with great dignity and turned his week-long visit to the Soviet Union into one truly of goodwill, despite the embarrassment caused by President Brezhnev keeping away from the banquet that Mr Reddy had organized for him. Mr Reddy knew that the relations between the two countries were too precious to be allowed to be impaired by such an incident; he did not fail, however, to make his reactions known to the Russians.

Mr Brezhnev's failure to turn up at the dinner is not as simple as it is made out to be. It still rankles, the explanations notwithstanding. The controversy lingers presumably because the real reason why Mr Brezhnev did not come to dinner has not yet been stated or made known by either side.

Briefly the facts are that the Indian president had invited Mr Brezhnev to a banquet in return for the one given to him the previous evening. It was organized at a dacha named "House of Reception" on Lenin Hill. As far as the Indian reporters accompanying Mr Reddy knew, the invitation had been accepted by Mr Brezhnev, and had been put on the official programme.

The day the return banquet was to have taken place, it was whispered that there was a likelihood of Mr Brezhnev not attending it. The guests assembled at the glittering House of Reception and waited for an hour. There was no sign of Mr Brezhnev. The Indian ambassador, Mr I.K. Gujral, then asked the guests to take their seats, and what was to have been a return banquet was turned into a dinner hosted by Mr Veerendra Patil, union minister for petroleum, who was the president's minister-in-waiting. Mr Patil proposed the toast for the health of the deputy prime minister, Mr Arkipov, the highest Soviet dignitary present.

Rumours were afloat that President Reddy, on hearing that the Soviet president was not going to attend the banquet, threatened to cancel the function.

He later on decided to let it be held but not go himself. After the dinner, the waiting reporters were informed by an Indian official who had apparently just then consulted the Soviet ambassador in India that even the evening Mr Brezhnev had given the banquet in honour of Mr Reddy he had expressed doubts about his ability to attend a return banquet as he was "heavily preoccupied". His failure to turn up did not really mean any discourtesy to the Indian president.

Interesting developments followed the event. The Soviet foreign minister, Mr Andrey Gromyko, who had just returned from New York, called on Mr Reddy at his suite in the Kremlin palace ostensibly for an exchange of views on the international situation. But what he told the president reportedly was that Mr Brezhnev could not attend the banquet in his honour because of the sudden demise the same evening of a valued colleague and member of the Politburo, Mr Tikhonov [as published].

The news of the Politburo member's death undoubtedly made Mr Reddy very sad. The next morning he found it inconvenient to visit an exhibition on Soviet progress which was originally on the schedule, no doubt causing Soviet leaders to feel that the visiting Indian president had taken to heart the absence of Mr Brezhnev at the dinner.

Mr Reddy, however, felt that the Soviet side had made amends when Mr Brezhnev arrived at his suite early in the morning to accompany him to Moscow airport from where he flew to Leningrad on the next lap of his visit. In terms of protocol, it would have been enough for Mr Brezhnev to have seen Mr Reddy off at the airport. During the 30-minute ride to the airport, Mr Brezhnev possibly repeated his reason for being absent at the dinner.

What is one to conclude from all this? Is it not as if it was not quite in order for the Indian president to throw a banquet for the Soviet president, because the latter is the chief executive and Mr Reddy is not. In 1970, when Mr V.V. Giri went to Moscow, he gave a banquet which was attended by Mr Podgorny; the explanation that there was some goof-ing-up in the protocol, that there was a "lack of communication," does not appear to be convincing. The Russians would not allow such a major faux pas to take place only because of some flaw in protocol. The bereavement plea that came to be advanced later also does not seem to explain everything fully.

Is it possible that Mr Brezhnev's decision not to attend the dinner was intended to convey Soviet displeasure over something? Looking at the way things happened, it would be unrealistic to dismiss the idea. Is it because India's stand on certain international developments is not on all fours with that of the Soviet Union? Mr Reddy's banquet speech the previous evening was innocuous, so that could not be the reason. It is reported that Mr Gromyko came back from New York the same day after consultations with U.S. leaders, and soon after his arrival there was a high-level meeting of Politburo members who must have discussed matters in the context of the west Asian war.

That there are differences between the two countries on international matters is admitted, and despite this there is a "commonality of approach" which is stressed again and again. In a statement issued in Moscow, it was also acknowledged that "India is making a weighty contribution to the struggle against the threat of war, for consolidation of peace and security of peoples at international forums and in the nonaligned movement."

The president's visit to Leningrad went off grandly and there he met and had a cordial exchange of views with Mr Romanov, an important Politburo member and an up and coming Soviet leader. Despite the banquet incident, Mr Reddy's visit was on the whole a big success.

Another dimension was added to the visit by Mr Veerendra Patil's request to the Soviet Union to supply crude to India. Since India is finding it difficult to get crude because of the Iran-Iraq war, it was quite in order for Mr Patil to seek a long-term arrangement with the Soviet Union for part of India's needs. But even in this matter, India has drawn a blank. There were hopes of getting an extra half a million tonnes of crude to meet this year's needs, but the Soviet authorities did not find it possible to concede this because of their own difficulties, and by the time Mr Brezhnev comes to India, possibly in December to make a gesture, the year will have come to a close.

TAN ZHENLIN INTERVIEWED ON PRC-INDIAN RELATIONS

BK181626 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress Tan Zhenlin has said Mrs Gandhi has taken resolute steps to improve relations between India and China. The Chinese leadership welcomes it, he added. In an interview with UNITED NEWS OF INDIA in Beijing Tan called for more frequent contact between the two countries in various fields. Referring to the Cultural Revolution, because of the terrible disorder in caused, the Chinese economy is in many respects far more undeveloped than that of India. He said the Chinese are interested in learning from whatever India has to offer toward their economic development.

UNI, XINHUA SIGN NEWS EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

BK181658 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] The UNITED NEWS OF INDIA [UNI] and the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY of China have signed an agreement for exchange of news. This is the first agreement to be signed between the news media of the two countries since communication links were snapped 8 years ago. The agreement was signed yesterday in Beijing by the UNI General Manager Mirchandani and Director of XINHUA Zeng Tao.

AFP: COMMUNIST PARTY CHANGES STANCE TOWARD PRC

BK180546 Hong Kong AFP in English 0520 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 18 Oct (AFP)--The Indian extremist communists or Naxalites have appeared to be slowly turning away from the Chinese Communist Party, their traditional mentor and closest ally in the international communist movement.

This shift in the attitude towards the Chinese has also led to or has been accompanied by a similar basic "revision" of their methods of operation, observers said. Newspaper reports from various centers of Naxalite activities at the same time spoke of the extremists having reaffirmed their virulent anti-Soviet posture. A latest indication of the emerging policy shift came from the reported decisions of the Communist Party of India, Marxist-Leninist (CPI-ML), at a "special congress" it held recently at an undisclosed place in Punjab state, northern India.

A spokesman of the CPI-ML was quoted as saying that the congress decided to maintain the fraternal relations with the Chinese party but underlined the CPI-ML was not a "subordinate or a slave of anyone." Also that the CPI-ML would apply the principles of Marxism-Leninism according to the "concrete conditions and situation prevailing in India." Some of the state units of the CPI-ML, which is one of the principal organisations of Naxalites, have been more forthright in criticizing the Chinese party.

Virtually raising the banner of a revolt against the CPI-ML's national leadership, the Bihar unit, according to reports, adopted a resolution severely denouncing their own central committee for following the "dictates of the Chinese ruling clique." It further accused the leadership of following a political line which served the interest of U.S. imperialism. The "special congress" of the CPI-ML also decided, in its internal policy, to give up individual murders or "annihilation of class enemies" as its method of operation.

The extremists have at the same time continued to be splintered into an increasing number of separate factions due to sharp differences since the movement started in 1967 at Naxalbari (hence their name) in West Bengal State (capital Calcutta), thus making it difficult to know what the others' present ideological or policy postures are or whether they also subscribed to the "rethinking" in the CPI-ML. There are as many as 27 such separate groups among the Naxalites as of now, it is said.

Apart from the attitude towards the Chinese and "individual murders," another area dividing the extremists has been that of participation in parliamentary politics. Meanwhile, there have been reports of revived violent activities by certain sections of the extremists in recent months in parts of Tamilnadu and Kerala, though they have their own pockets in as many as 39 districts in seven states in all. West Bengal, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh are the other three states, among them, where their presence has been noted more pronouncedly. In Tamilnadu, in the south, 11 people were reported killed by them so far this year. This has now led to a police combing operation ordered by the state administration. The worst hit were North Arcot and Dharmapuri Districts. A couple of such murders have also taken place in Kerala.

AFP: TIBETAN EXILES IN INDIA SEEK USSR AID TO FIGHT PRC

BK230828 Hong Kong AFP in English 0748 GMT 23 Oct 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, 23 Oct (AFP)--An important representative body of exiled Tibetans in India wants to seek financial and arms assistance from the Soviet Union and other "friendly countries" to start a "guerrilla war" against the Chinese in Tibet.

"We want external help in any form--military training of our volunteers, arms and finance--we feel that the time has come to hit the Chinese now everywhere in Tibet," Mr Lobsang Jinpa, president of the Tibetan Youth Congress, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in an interview here today.

Twenty-seven-year-old Jinpa visited China for four months ending last August as a member of the second Tibetan refugee delegation and came back convinced that "the Tibetan liberation struggle was not dead...it is very much there and the Chinese are worried." Mr Jinpa's 10,000-strong Tibetan Youth Congress (TYC) is considered radical and militant and there have been occasions when it opposed and questioned the supreme authority of its temporal and spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama.

Recently the TYC differed with the Dalai Lama on the latter's possible visit to China sometime next year. "We are aware of such a move (Dalai Lama's possible visit) and we have requested him and his seven-member Kashag (Cabinet) that if he does visit China it will be a big blow to our struggle for complete freedom of Tibet," Mr Jinpa said. "We are, however, not opposed to a meeting between the Dalai Lama and the Chinese in a nonaligned country, but there should be no talk of a compromise or negotiation other than complete independence of Tibet," Mr Jinpa said. He added that his firebrand members would prevent the 46-year-old living Buddhist diety from visiting China.

"If the Dalai Lama goes to China, the Chinese will never allow him to come back...they will prevent him from returning on one pretext or the other...it will be difficult for the Dalai Lama to match the Chinese cunning," Mr Jinpa said. "When I visited Tibet, I met thousands of people, all of them are opposed to the Dalai Lama visiting Tibet; they are very worried about his security and well-being...they also feel that if the Dalai Lama meets the Chinese and talks with them it would discourage the freedom movement going on inside Tibet," he said.

The Dalai Lama said recently that he was not opposed to a rapprochement with the Chinese and called upon his countrymen inside and outside Tibet early this month "to look forward and approach the Tibetan problem calmly and objectively." In a statement issued here on the eve of his departure on a 45-day four-nation tour of Canada, Italy, Hawaii and Japan on 7 August, the Dalai Lama announced that all his future action "would stem from the unshakable objective and conviction to work for the ultimate happiness of the Tibetan people." Tibetan analysts here had seen the statement as a possible feeler by the Dalai Lama to the Chinese.

Replying to questions, Mr Jinpa said that his organization was yet to officially approach the Soviet Union for the help, but said they would "wait and see" for some time.

Mr Jinpa said his organization was also probing possibilities of reviving the "Khampa Warrior Regiment" which was disbanded by the Nepali Government in 1974. "It is possible to raise a very strong Khampa Regiment in India provided New Delhi agrees and gives us the required financial and other help," Mr Jinpa said. (In India there are an estimated 10,000 Tibetans who have been trained by the Indian Army in sopisticated guerrilla warfare. After the 1963 Sino-Indian war, New Delhi started a training centre for the Tibetans in Chakrata, north India, close to the Chinese border. The regiment officially formed in 1964 is codenamed "22" and many important Tibetans, including the Dalai Lama's younger brother Mr Tenzin Chogyal, who holds a captain's rank, were trained there.)

Mr Jinpa, however, refused to talk about using the "22 Regiment", beyong saying that in the event the Indian Government allows the Tibetans to raise their own guerrilla units, it would come "very useful". (The Indian Government, however, has emphasised that it would not permit any political or hostile activities to be undertaken by the Tibetan refugees from its soil against a third country.)

Recently there were reports in the Indian capital that the exiled Tibetans have established contacts with underground nationalist Tibetan organizations in Tibet. TIBETAN REVIEW, a monthly journal of the exiled Tibetans, here said in its October issue that the members of the organizations were all young people and their "only aim is to regain complete freedom and independence of whole of Tibet."

"Due to lack of facilities at their disposal, the underground movement in Tibet have not been able to engage in any sabotage and other violent activities... However, they have requested the Tibetans in India to seek foreign assistance," the review said quoting sources close to Mr Namgyal who secretly visited Tibet from May to July this year. The review named the organizations as: Western Tibet freedom society, exiled history society, young tigers society, Tibetan peoples spokesman society and the Tibetan three provinces society.

AFP: HINDU SAYS DELHI MAY MEDIATE IN IRAN-IRAQ WAR

BK231526 Hong Kong AFP in English 1501 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 23 Oct (AFP)--India is making efforts to form a mediatory group consisting of Cuba, Algeria, Yugoslavia, the Palestinian Liberation Organization and an unnamed African country from the sub-Saharan region to start a non-aligned move for a solution of the Iran-Iraq conflict, published reports said today.

India has deputed a senior Foreign Ministry official to review the prospects of forming the group, the conservative English daily HINDU said quoting diplomatic sources. "Despite their rigid public postures there have been some positive signals from both Iraq and Iran that they would welcome a non-aligned initiative," the newspaper said.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said on Tuesday [21 October] that she was in touch with Baghdad and Tehran to see if something could be done to stop the Gulf war. Today's report said that the ailing Plo leader Yasir 'Arafat, who is undergoing traction treatment, has been in touch with Cuban President Fidel Castro. Mr Castro is the present chairman of the non-aligned movement.

"The 40-member Islamic Conference, which has been looking upon the Gulf war as essentially a conflict between two Moslem countries, has been making parallel peace moves." "But as almost all these Islamic countries are also members of the non-aligned community, an attempt is being made by Pakistan to secure representation on the proposed mediatory group on the plea that the talks the President Ziaul Haq has alrady had with the Iraqi and Iranian leaders would be usefully utilised as a starting point for a further peace move," the paper said.

"Meanwhile, the Indian Government is continuing its bilateral exchanges with both Iraq and Iran without giving the impression that it was trying to mediate between them," the daily said.

Iraq has informed New Delhi that it was prepared to withdraw from the captured Iranian territory in a phased manner subject to certain conditions--if Iran agreed to negotiate a fresh treaty on the Shatt al-'Arab waterways that would be more in accord with their historic rights, the paper said.

GULF CRUDE RECEIVED DESPITE IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

BK181345 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Over a million tons of crude has been lifted and brought to India from the Gulf states by tankers of the shipping corporation in the past 3 weeks. This has been done despite the Iran-Iraq conflict. Corporation Managing Director Rear Admiral Krishan Dev told newsmen in Bombay that about a dozen tankers have been used to bring crude from the Gulf region.

COMMERCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR VISIT TO ROMANIA

BK201606 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Romania is interested to participate in setting up an integrated steel plant in India with the iron ore to be made available from the Kudremukh project. This was disclosed by Commerce, Steel and Mines Minister Pranab Mukherjee while talking to newsmen in Calcutta today before his departure for Bucharest. Mr Mukherjee is going there to attend the meeting of the India-Romania joint commission starting from Wednesday.

The commerce minister said that India is willing to utilize the Romanian offer so that the Kudremukh iron ore could be used in the country. Referring to the India-Romania trade, Mr Mukherjee said the target of trade exchange of 600 million rupees has already been surpassed. He said the bilateral annual trade between the two countries has increased from about 40 million rupees in 1955 to about 930 million rupees in 1979. Mr Mukherjee is accompanied by the officials of the ministries of petroleum and chemicals, shipping industry, finance and external affairs.

BANGLADESH BORDER TALKS CONCLUDE, 'MISAPPREHENSIONS REMOVED'

BK171317 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Misapprehensions and irritants between India and Bangladesh regarding implementation of land boundary agreement of 1974 have been removed. This was stated by an official spokesman in New Delhi today. The official-level talks between the two countries concluded late last night after an exchange of views on the future program of carrying out the agreement. Informed sources in New Delhi say that the process of implementation of the boundary agreement will be completed in 2 years.

AFP: KASHMIR-PAKISTAN BORDER TO BE REINFORCED

BK231727 Hong Kong AFP in English 1714 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 23 Oct (AFP)--India proposes to take various steps to streamline and further reinforce the defence of its border with Pakistan in the Kashmir region. Reports said the proposal was made by Lt Gen S.P. Malhotra, general officer commander-in-chief northern command, at a two-day civil military liaison conference which opened today at Srinagar, summer capital of India-held Kashmir.

An eight-point plan suggested in this connection included a "protection belt" in the plains sector of the state's border and closer liaison and functional rapport between civilian and army authorities.

It also envisaged, among other things, issue of identity cards to all civil and military personnel living in the border areas before December next and motivation of civilian population to deny refuge and shelter to "undersirable elements and Pakistani agents." The reports said General Malhotra also underlined the need for "detailed and deliberate" interrogation of all suspects apprehended by army and civil police.

STATESMAN ON ZIAUL HAQ'S POSTPONEMENT OF PAKISTANI ELECTIONS

BK240651 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 14 Oct 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Search for Collaborators"]

[Text] It comes as no surprise that Gen Ziaul Haq should again have ruled out elections. The plea this time is that regional conditions do not permit the democratic exercise and that polling would "undermine the country's stability at a critical moment." What is ominous, however, is that the Pakistani president does not any longer pretend that the electoral process is only being deferred for the time being and that representative governance will be restored as soon as conditions are normal, which was his favorite excuse until recently. True, he still denies plans to "perpetuate" his rule and talks vaguely of participation, but there is a ring of finality in his refusal to hold elections. Like Field-Marshal Ayub Khan in an earlier era, General Zia has also discovered that elections are only "a means to an end and not an end in itself," he and his Islamic advisers being best able to judge what the end should be and how it should be achieved. It may be significant, however, that Pakistan's Supreme Court was recently petitioned by a private individual to rule that "the concept of democracy was alien to Islam and should be wiped out from the constitution." Though the judiciary refused to comply, this may be an indication of the direction in which the wind is blowing.

Even if the 1973 constitution still remains valid, as the general maintains, he entertains some curious notions regarding its implementation. For one thing, he has decided that political parties are of no value and should be dispensed with. For another, he is firmly of the view that the army is the country's only "stable" force and must continue to govern Pakistan, whether or not this is constitutionally permissible. To give formal expression to these two basic premises, President Zia is trying to set up a civilian cabinet and a Federal Council (replacing the elected National Assembly) which will allow the military dictatorship to continue to rule Pakistan from behind a front of political collaborators. The formula he has in mind is not new; all dictators tend to think on much the same lines. Indeed, General Zia himself earlier evolved just such a relationship with the Pakistan National Alliance [PNA] and even the National Awami Party was at one time prepared to collaborate in hopes of ousting the Pakistan People's Party [PPP], but the scales having dropped from their eyes, ten political organizations, including the PNA, PPP, Tehrik-e-Istiqlal, National Democratic Party and some Muslim League factions have agreed to cooperate to work for removal of the military regime and restoration of democratic rule. But even if members of the front are able to submerge their differences, they will have a hard time coping with General Zia's restrictive laws and repressive methods. No less serious is the danger of individual politicians succumbing to blandishments. Right-wing Islamic groups are understandably prepared to support the general, but far more surprising is the manner in which Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, a leading member of the PPP's Central Executive Committee, rationalizes his decision to collaborate. Such cynical opportunism might allow General Zia to have his way but can only increase the danger of an ultimate violent confrontation.

CYPRIOT PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU BEGINS STATE VISIT

Arrival in New Delhi

BK230751 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] President of Cyprus Kiprianou arrived in New Delhi this morning on a 3-day state visit to India. He was receved at airport by President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and a number of her Cabinet colleagues, diplomats and others.

As soon as Mr Kiprianou came out of his special aircraft, a 21-gun salute boomed in his honor. He was presented with an inter-services guard of honor and the national anthems of Cyprus and India were played.

Welcoming the dignitary, President Reddy said Cyprus and India represent ancient civilizations with a long history and tradition. The two countries are linked by friendly cooperation within the nonaligned movement at the United Nations and also within the Commonwealth. He said both countries are firm in their determination to strive for universal peace and coexistence at a time when the world is passing through a critical phase.

The Cypriot president said the strong ties between his country and India were strengthened by the personal friendship of Jawaharlal Nehru and the late President Makarios. India, he said, has played an important role in the nonaligned movement and for world peace.

Banquet With Reddy

BK240944 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] India has expressed concern at the new conflicts and tensions in the southeast Asia region and the perceptible revival of cold war postures. India's concern was expressed by President Sanjiva Reddy while speaking at a banquet hosted by him in honor of visiting Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou in New Delhi.

Reddy referred to the alarming increase in the military buildup by the great powers in the Indian Ocean and said our renewed calls for the elimination of great power military bases have failed to evoke any response. He said in the current world situation, India and Cyprus could make a positive contribution toward world peace and stability. He felt that the forthcoming conference of the nonalined foreign ministers in New Delhi will provide an opportunity to make joint efforts in this direction. The president urged the nonaligned nations to successfully meet the task of ushering in a new international economic order. He said the poorer nations are being continually exploited under the present unjust and increasingly untenable economic order. We must strive to create the necessary political will for restructuring the system.

In his reply Cypriot President Kiprianou commended India's role as a founding member of the nonalined movement toward achieveing peace and justice in the world. He also made special mention of India's support to the just cause of the people of Cyprus.

Cultural Accord

BK240922 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] India and Cyprus today signed an agreement on cultural cooperation for 5 years. It envisages collaboration in the fields of education, culture, science and technology, mass media, sports, arts and archeology. Both the countries will encourage exchange of visits by experts in these fields. The agreement was signed at Rashtrapati Bhavan by Education Minister S.B. Chavan and Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis. Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and the president of Cyprus were present on the occasion.

Earlier, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi had hour-long talks with President of Cyprus Kiprianou in New Delhi today. For the first half hour both the leaders talked without any aides. Later the official delegations to the two countries joined the meeting, they included the foreign ministers of the respective sides--Narasimha Rao and Nikolaos Rolandhis. Mrs Gandhi is hosting a lunch in honor of the visiting delegation.

News Conference

BK241611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] President of Cyprus Kiprianou has said that India has a lot to offer to his country. Speaking at a news conference in New Delhi today he said that India and Cyprus will explore the possibility of setting up common ventures in several fields. The two countries have also agreed on more trade exchanges and technical cooperation. Kiprianou said that his talks with Indian leaders were held in a cordial atmosphere. Experts of the two countries, he said, would meet periodically to reach the maximum possible degree of mutual cooperation.

The Cypriot president said during his talks with Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi the unity of the nonaligned movement and its role in the contemporary world figured prominently. Kiprianou also had two rounds of talks with President Sanjiva Reddy. Kiprianou said the Iran-Iraq conflict is of deep concern to the nonaligned nations. He said the nonaligned movement has a great role to play in creating conditions of better understanding. He was confident that the nonaligned foreign ministers' conference in New Delhi early next year will be a success.

Gandhi Nicosia TV Interview

NC262218 Nicosia Domestic Television Service in English 1830 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Nicosia Radio and Television Correspondent Dhimitrios Andreou interview with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi--viedotaped--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Madame Prime Minister, the people of Cyprus know that our president is now visiting India. They know very much, very well, the prime minister of India, but they are not very much familiar with India. What is the face of India today?

[Answer] Well, first of all I would like to say how happy we are that your president is visiting us. He has been here once before, in 1962, with your great leader Archbishop Makarios, who was also a friend of my country and a friend of my father, and who played a very big role in the nonaligned movement. The people of India have great respect for him and his memory. Cyprus itself is very strategically situated and has a great role to play, I think. We would certainly like the people of Cyprus to know more about India but our problems are so gigantic that it is a little difficult to put them in a nutshell.

The major problem has been that of economic backwardness and we have been, my party and especially our great leaders, have been--even before independence--they have thought out and planned as to what direction we would take. That direction is that of self-reliance. We are too big a country ever to be, [Gandhi corrects herself] for it to be possible for anybody to bail us out in case of trouble. We just have to stand on our own feet. We have to produce what we need. Of course we shall always want help, especially in the most sophisticated areas of science and technology, but with the years we have taken significent steps towards self-reliance. Perhaps you know that we had a peaceful nuclear explosion which was perfectly clean. There was no kind of fallout at all and we have now been able to put a satellite in space. We are using the nuclear energy purely for peaceful purposes--for agriculture, for medicine and power and so on.

[Question] We admired some of your achievements yesterday when we had visited the composite exhibition. What are the main targets of your government in the effort to further develop India?

[Answer] Well, the main target is self-reliance, which means greater production--agricultural as well as industrial. It means a much better system of distribution so that what we produce reaches all people regardless of where they live or whether they are poor. Especially we have to specially reach the poorer and the weaker sections. The country has to be strong enough to meet outside aggression because we are facing constant threats on our borders. And the immediate problem, of course, is the one faced by most countries in the world--that is inflation, rising prices largely due to the price of petroleum products. But also because of the previous government, you know, the 3 years when we were not there.

Their policy with regard to farmers and especially sugarcane farmers were such that the last year they just did not plant enough sugarcane, so we had a great shortage and problems with that. Then of course unemployment, especially amongst the educated. These are some of the immediate problems.

[Question] In the international field India has always played a very significant, very important role and contributed decisively towards the effort to promote world peace and security, however, this peace and security is now threatened in our days. What is India's foreign policy in the light of the situation?

[Answer] Well, our foreign policy remains the same, which is to remain nonaligned and to view each world event on its merit with regard to our national interest and interest of world peace. We are always on the side of freedom struggles and wherever there are oppressed, you know, we are on their side. But the world is becoming more difficult, confrontation is coming closer to our borders. The Indian Ocean itself is full of activity, all kinds of fleets are [president is interrupted by interviewer]

[Question] Even within the nonaligned movement there is confrontation?

[Answer] Unfortunately, yes, but the nonaligned movement does not have that same cohesiveness and sense of direction that it had earlier on, and I think this must be one of our major tasks now--to bring back that feeling of unity and fighting for common causes.

Departure From Delhi

BK250851 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] President Kiprianou was given a ceremonial farewell at Delhi airport on his departure for Agra on his way back home. He was seen off by President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, a number of her Cabinet colleagues and members of the diplomatic corps.

Bidding farewell to Kiprianou, President Reddy said the cultural agreement signed by India and Cyprus will help bring them still closer. Kiprianou said he was deeply touched by the friendliness shown by the Indian leaders.

Joint Communique

BK251139 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0911 GMT 25 Oct 80

["Joint Communique at the end of the Visit to India of the President of the Republic of Cyprus"]

[Text] At the invitation of the president of India, Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, the President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou and Madame Kiprianou paid a state visit to India 23-25 October 1980. During his stay in New Delhi the president of the republic of Cyprus called on the president of India. He laid a wreath at Rajghat and Shantivana in memory of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. The president of Cyprus and the prime minister of India held extensive talks on international issues and reviewed the relations between the two countries in all fields.

These talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality. The Cyprus side consisted of: Nikolaos A. Rolandhis, minister of foreign affairs; Andreas A. Nikolaidis, high commissioner of Cyprus; Haris Vovides, director, president's office; Alekos Shambos, director, foreign minister's office. The Indian side included: P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs; N. Krishanan, additional secretary, Ministry of External Affairs; Y.R. Dhawan, high commissioner of India to Cyprus; S.K. Uppal, deputy secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.

The president of Cyprus explained the situation in Cyprus since 1974 and expressed his appreciation for the support extended by India. In this context both the president and the prime minister welcomed the resumption of intercommunal talks under the auspices of the UN secretary general on the basis of the Makarios-Denktash guidelines of 12 February 1977 and the Kiprianou-Denktash 10 point programme of 19 May 1979. They expressed the hope that the talks would be conducted in a meaningful and constructive manner and bring about an early resolution of the issue in conformity with the UN resolutions relevant to the question of Cyprus as well as the aforementioned high level agreement.

The prime minister of India reaffirmed India's consistent stand in favour of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

The two sides expressed their concern over the deterioration of the international situation and noted with regret the setbacks to the process of detente and the failure of efforts to universalise it. They stressed that the continuation of the arms race, particularly of nuclear weapons, represents a serious threat to peace and security of the world. They called for more effective measures for nuclear disarmament and pledged their determination to work together with other nonaligned countries for the establishment of a world order based on justice and equality which would assure peace and progress to the peoples of all nations. The two sides condemned the continuation of the pernicious policy of apartheid and racism in South Africa. They reaffirmed their total support to SWAPO in its efforts for the liberation of Namibia. They welcomed the emergence of Zimbabwe as an independent member of the world community. The two sides noted with grave concern the situation in southwest Asia and agreed that it carried dangerous implications for the peace and stability of the region. They stressed the need to deescalate tensions and to seek a political settlement through peaceful means. They expressed their full support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of Afghanistan and urged the parties concerned to work towards a settlement which would ensure that the Afghan people would eetermine their own destiny free from any foreign interference.

The president of Cyprus and the prime minister of India noted with concern the deterioration in the situation in west Asia. They called for the immediate withdrawal by Israel from all the Arab territories occupied since June 1967. Both sides reaffirmed that the Palestinian question was at the core of the problem and unless it was resolved satisfactorily with the PLO, which is the sole representative of the Palestine people, as an equal partner in negotiations no attempt towards a settlement could succeed. The Palestinian people should be restored their inalienable rights to their homeland and to a nation state of their own. The two sides discussed the present conflict between Iran and Iraq. They felt that this unfortunate development and the continuation of hostilities will have adverse consequences not only for these two countries but also for others. Both sides stressed the urgent need to bring about a cesation of hostilities and were of the opinion that the differences between the two countries should be resolved peacefully.

The president of Cyprus and the prime minister of India reaffirmed their faith in the policy of nonalignment. The two sides agreed to make joint efforts for the success of the conference of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries which will take place in New Delhi in early 1981.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the progress in the field of technical and economic cooperation among developing countries. They emphasised the need for expenditious progress towards the establishment of the new international economic order and the realisation of the international strategy for the third development decade and early launching of the global negotiations.

The president of Cyprus and the prime minister of India reviewed the development of bilateral relations in various fields. The two sides noted with satisfaction India's cooperation towards the development of infrastructure of tourism in Cyprus. It was also agreed to explore other fields in which joint ventures could be promoted. It was noted that the appointment of a high commissioner of the Republic of Cyprus, with residence in Delhi, had contributed to the development of closer ties between the two countries. The decision to appoint an Indian high commissioner with residence in Nicosia was welcomed as a further contribution to the development of these ties. The two sides looked forward to further development of cultural relations between the two countries following the agreement on cultural cooperation signed between the two governments during the visit.

The president of Cyprus expressed his deep appreciation for the warm hospitality extended to him and his delegation during his visit to India.

MAURITIUS' RAMGOOLAM VISITS DELHI, SEEKS RETURN OF DIEGO GARCIA

Arrival in Delhi

BK270825 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Mauritius Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam says that Britain and the United States should hold talks with Mauritius for the return of the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia to it. He was talking to newsmen soon after his arrival in New Delhi this morning on a week-long visit. Sir Seewoosagur said the British Government has also accepted the sovereignty of his country over Diego Garcia. He said he has taken up the matter with U.S. Secretary of State Muskie and the British Foreign Office.

[Paris AFP in French at 0828 GMT on 27 Oct in a similar report adds the following at this point: On his arrival in New Delhi for a 1-week official visit, the Mauritian prime minister added: We do not want to be the guinea pigs of any superpowers. I am therefore asking that Diego Garcia be given back to us. It will be recalled that Diego Garcia, which is situated southwest of India, is an island of the Chagos Archipelago--in the middle of the Indian Ocean. It has been a British protectorate since 1814. The British and the Americans have established military bases there. Sir Ramgoolam has also asked the United States and Great Britain to begin negotiations with Mauritius on this restoration. He explained that he had already spoken to the American Secretary of State Mr Edmund Muskie and the Foreign Office representative about it. I always try to draw attention to the importance of this problem whenever possible, he said.]

Earlier, Sir Seewoosagur was accorded a warm welcome on his arrival. Among those who received him at the airport were Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and some of her Cabinet colleagues. Both Sir Seewoosagur and Mrs Gandhi spoke of the friendly ties between India and Mauritius. Welcoming him Mrs Gandhi said that friendship between the two countries is based not just on close ties but on shared views and principles. Sir Seewoosagur described Mrs Gandhi as the most courageous lady in the world and said she has won the admiration of all peoples throughout the democratic world. Sir Seewoosagur will call on Mrs Gandhi and President Sanjiva Reddy this afternoon.

Talks With Gandhi, Reddy

BK271609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The visiting prime minister of Mauritius had an hour-long meeting with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi today. The two leaders exchanged views on bilateral relations and agreed that these should be expanded and strengthened. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam also called on President Sanjiva Reddy this afternoon. Prime Minister Gandhi is hosting a dinner in his honor tonight.

Banquet With Gandhi

BK280406 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The prime minister has called upon nonaligned countries to strive for greater unity and cohesion in the movement in view of the increasing global tensions. Speaking at a banquet in New Delhi in honor of visiting Mauritius Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Mrs Gandhi said this should be the main task at the nonaligned foreign minister's conference being held early next year. She said the world today is engulfed in crisis and, to many, detente is no longer a welcome word or a desired policy.

Mrs Gandhi said tensions of the world result from military and economic inequalities among and within nations and delay in the establishment of a new world economic order. Speaking of the new threats to peace in the region, she stressed the urgent need to reaffirm that there should be no use of force and no interference in the internal affairs of different countries. Differences should be sorted out by peaceful dialogue. Mrs Gandhi expressed concern over attempts to destablize established governments and said this might lead to confrontation and even conflagration. She called for a balance between global production and consumption and preservation of nonrenewable resources and the environment.

Sir Seewoosagur, in his speech, said India has an important role in maintaining international peace and security. The pursuit of the common ideals of democracy and peace is the basis for the longstanding relations between his country and India. Sir Seewoosagur expressed confidence that relations between the two countries would be strengthend further in the years to come.

GANDHI ON RAILROAD MINISTER'S RESIGNATION, BLOCKED ASSAM CRUDE

BK270831 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The prime minister has said that steps will have to be taken to prevent the freezing of blocked crude in pipelines in Assam. In an informal chat with newsmen at the Delhi airport this morning, Mrs Gandhi said any damage to the pipelines because of freezing of crude will be a national loss.

Asked about the reported resignation of the railway minister, Kamalapati Tripathi, Mrs gandhi said she has received his letter but she is not immediately free to get in touch with him. Tripathi is now on tour of the south.

Referring to her remarks about the functioning of the railways at a press conference in New Delhi last week, Mrs Gandhi said she did not cast any reflection on his performance but we need a major effort in the railways, she added. Asked whether Tripathi will be allowed to resign, the prime minister said she did not know.

OPPOSITION PARTY GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU DISMISSED

BK280853 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Mr Prabhudas Patwari has been relieved of his post of governor of Tamil Nadu with immediate effect. Maharashtra Governor Sadiq Ali will go to Tamil Nadu in place of Mr Patwari. Air Chief Marshal O. P. Mehra, former chief of the air staff will be the new governor of Maharashtra. These appointments were announced in a communique issued from Rashtrapati Bhavan last night.

Chief Justice of the Madras High Court Mr Justice M.M. Ismail took over last night as acting governor of Tamil Nadu. He will hold charge until Mr Sadiq Ali assumes office.

Political Parties' Reactions

BK280352 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Prabhu Das Patwari, who relinquished office as Tamil Nadu governor on Sunday [26 October], has said the governors hold a constitutional position and should not be changed with every change in the party in power. Talking to newsmen in Madras, Patwari said he does not propose to challenge the president's order.

Former Prime Minister Morarji Desai, Janata Party President Chandra Shekhar and Bharatiya Janata Party General Secretary L.K. Advani described the government's action as improper. Justifying Patwari's removal, Congress-I General Secretary S.S. Mahapatra said that the president enjoys certain powers under the constitution and has acted in the interests of the state government and the people.

ROHINI SATELLITE COMPLETES 100 DAYS IN ORBIT

BK250918 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Indian satellite Rohini put into a near-earth orbit on 18 July from Sriharikota Space Center today completed 100 days in space. Director of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Center told UNITED PRESS OF INDIA that all systems on board are functioning perfectly and the Rohini is sending powerful signals. The satellite planned to last only 3 months is now expected to remain in orbit for 1 and 1/2 years.

Next Satellite Launch 1981

BK260938 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] The next Rohini satellite is to be launched from the SLV-3 early next year. Disclosing this to UNITED NEWS OF INDIA Prof U.R. Rao, the director of the Indian Space Research Organization Satellite Center, Bangalore, said that it will contain a camera system for measuring landmarks. Prof Rao said that the Earth observation satellite Bhaskara is working well after being launched in June last year.

The director of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Center, Dr Vasant Gowrikar, told newsmen in Pune that the country will be able to launch its own communications satellite in geostationary orbit in the next 10 years.

News Pool Satellite Link

BK241115 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[TExt] The nonaligned news pool will have around the clock link with a satellite to feed news agencies of the member countries. Stating this to newsmen in New Delhi, Information and Broadcasting Minister Vasant Sathe has said that plans to strengthen the news pool were also discussed during his recent visit to Paris. Sathe also said that the film and television institutte in Pune will be made a regional center of UNESCO and its functions and capacity to train students will be upgraded. He said the suggestion to upgrade the institute was made at the UNESCO conference at Belgrade.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN PETROLEUM--Romania has agreed to supply petroleum products to India on a long-term basis. This is part of the outcome of the meeting of the Indo-Romanian Joint Commission for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation which concluded in Bucharest yesterday. A protocol which was signed by Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee and Romanian Minister for Metallurgical Industry Agachi envisages a 10 percent increase over the current year's trade target and covers several new products. During his stay in Bucharest, Mukherjee had a meeting with Romanian President Ceausescu. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 25 Oct 80 BK]

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES CROWDS ON GHADIR FEAST 28 OCT

JN281152 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today received members of the Islamic Majlis and a gathering representing various factions of the Iranian people. Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani delivered a speech in which he congratulated Imam Khomeyni on the occasion of the Ghadir feast.

Addressing the gathering, the imam said: We should not consider material standards, but heavenly standards. We should only consider if we have triumphed or failed before God Almighty. If we judge ourselves in this way, then we will be triumphant even if we have failed materially.

In another part of this important speech, his eminence added: the radical change that has taken place in this people, who have risen up for the sake of Islam and their Islamic homeland, cannot be defeated as long as men and old people are demanding to go to the battlefronts. This people is protected by God, and as long as this protection exists, we will not be defeated.

The leader imam said: What was the justification for Saddam to embark on such action? He is taking action in all directions and pleading to everyone for reconciliation. How can we reconcile? And with whom? This is most ridiculous. It is like someone telling the prophet to reconcile with Abu Jahl [Quraishi infidel].

AFP Report

NC280931 Paris AFP in English 0920 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 28 Oct (AFP)--Iranian revolutionary leader Ruhollah Khomeyni made no allusion to the American hostages in a speech he made to the members of parliament today.

Ayatollah Khomeyni did not mention the United States a single time either. He spoke mainly about the war with Iraq.

The ayatollah said previously that parliament should decide what to do with the 52 hostages. But he laid down four basic conditions that he said the United States should meet to obtain their release.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES IRAQI SHI'ITE LEADER AL-HAKIM

JN281005 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the nation and Islamic revolution, may God prolong his life, has received His Eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed Mohammad Baqer al-Hakim, who extended to the leader imam greetings and contratulations in his own name and on behalf of the uprising Iraqi people on the occasion of the Ghadir feast.

BBC REPORTS KHOMEYNI NOT COMMITTED TO PREELECTION RELEASE

LD272210 London BBC Television Network in English 2100 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Iran may not free the 52 hostages until after the American elections. According to some Iranian diplomats tonight, Ayatollah Khomeyni has dismissed speculations about a deal within the next week. It's reported he wants all 52 sent home because they've served their purpose, defeating the pro-Americans in Iran. But now apparently he's saying the hostages should not be the deciding factor in who wins the election. So they stay captive for the moment.

Seven hours of debate by the Iranian parliament yesterday and today have failed to come up with terms President Carter must meet before there is a deal. Again today the Americans and the Russians were accused of helping Iraq in the Gulf war. Feelings were running high over the attack on the Iranian city of Dezful in which to quote Tehran radio: 106 people were martyred and 290 injured. The war has prompted speculation that the parliament may impose conditions for the hostages' release beyond those already outlined by the ayatollah.

MAJLIS RESUMES DEBATE ON HOSTAGES AFTERNOON 27 OCT

NC271138 Paris AFP in English 1133 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, 27 Oct (AFP)--The Iranian Majlis (parliament) resumed its closed-door debate on the future of the 52 American Embassy hostages here today at 2:30 p.m. (1100 GMT).

A spokesman for the parliament's office said no time had been set for ending the debate, which would be up to the members themselves. The Majlis has already debated the hostages' question for 2 hours yesterday morning and 4 hours today.

Several parliamentarians indicated at the end of the morning session that the debate could continue on Wednesday.

Session Ends

NC271254 Paris AFP in English 1252 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Tehran, 27 Oct (AFP)--The Iranian parliament ended today's session of debate on the U.S. hostage question at about 4 p.m. local time (1230 GMT) today, a parliamentary spokesman announced.

Parliament met twice today behind closed doors to discuss the question, for four hours in the morning and 90 minutes in the afternoon.

Today's debates followed the opening of the parliamentary discussion on the subject yesterday.

This afternoon's debate terminated for lack of a quorum, according to a number of deputies after the session. It will resume in secret session Wednesday, they said.

The Constitution stipulates that two-thirds of the house must be present for a session to be "official" and that this total was not reached this afternoon.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS, IMPOSES ELECTRICITY RATIONING

LD272144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran met today with Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i in the chair.

During this meeting, which lasted 5 hours, the council reviewed and approved proposals put forward by the Ministries of Housing and Urban Development, Health, Agriculture, Economics and Finance, Road and Transport and the planning and budget organization.

At the same meeting, on the suggestion of the Ministry of Energy and its acceptance and approval by the Council of Ministers, consumption of electricity will be rationed, because of a fuel shortage for the electricity generators.

According to the plan, the amount of electricity which will be consumed by each subscriber will be limited to a certain amount, and the unit price for high consumption will be increased progressively.

The decision has been taken in order to prevent high consumption of electricity and unnecessary use of electric heaters and similar appliances for heating. Such undue consumption in view of the fuel shortage imposes an excessive burden on the stations generating electricity.

Therefore, the use of paraffin heaters and traditional methods of heating will be easier and more economical.

RAJA'I MEETS WITH ECONOMIC COUNCIL 27 OCT

LD272146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, today attended a meeting of the country's Supreme Economic Council which was held at the Prime Ministry building in Tehran and reviewed and discussed the country's economic issues and budget.

According to a PARS report, at this meeting the prime minister gave some guidance which were approved by the absolute majority by the Council of Ministers. [as heard]

BANI-SADR CONTINUES KHUZESTAN INSPECTION TOUR

LD271801 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Dr Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, is continuing his tour of Khuzestan Province in order to inspect war operations. This afternoon, during a long meeting in one of the province's cities, he reviewed the situation on the fronts.

According to the PARS correspondent's report, the meeting was also attended by the acting chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the defense minister, the air force commander, the commander of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran and a number of other military commanders. During the meeting, they reviewed and discussed the performance of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in their fight with the Iraqi Ba'th mercenaries.

The same report says that the president and commander in chief also inspected an army operational headquarters in one of Khuzestan's cities today, and while familiarizing himself with the performance of this headquarters, he talked to the personnel, asking them to step up their operations in order to eliminate the enemy as soon as possible.

The president is due to continue his inspection of the performance of the fighters of the revolution and to review the situation on the front during a meeting with military commanders tonight.

DEFENSE COUNCIL: ASSISTANCE TO BE GIVEN TO JOURNALISTS

LD271128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The following announcement was issued by the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council:

In view of the existing sensitive conditions in the country and the grave duties undertaken by this headquarters in coordinating propaganda matters, this is to inform all military and civilian organs that the activities of all domestic and foreign correspondents in Iran come solely under the supervision of the Publicity Headquarters, that these activities are permitted only through the presentation of press cards which bear photographs and the seal of the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council.

Consequently, we call on revolutionary institutions, the corps of revolution guards, the Islamic Republic's Army, gendarmerie, police departments, committees and the combative Iranian people to provide utmost assistance and guidance to those carrying such cards and facilitate their presence side by side with our fighting brothers in the battlefields, so that they may dispatch news reports and commentaries on the heroism and bravery of our fighters, as desired by the heroic Iranian nation.

Domestic and foreign correspondents in Iran may only do their work under the supervision of the Publicity Headquarters and only through possession of press cards bearing their photos, issued by the Islamic Ministry of Guidance, and which has the seal of the Publicity Headquarters of the Supreme Defense Council.

MONTAZERI REPLIES TO IRANIAN STUDENTS IN U.S., CANADA

GF271615 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Members of the Islamic Students Society in the United States and Canada sent a cable to the struggler and great scholar, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, in which they inquired about returning to Iran to participate in the war against the infidel Ba'thist regime in Iraq. His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri sent a reply cable to the Iranian students Islamic society answering their revolutionary enquiry. The following is the test of the cable:

In His exalted name. Honored members of the Islamic Students Society in the United States and Canada:

I have received your cable enquiring about returning home in order to go to the struggle fronts. While thanking you, I remind you that as long as the imam has not issued a decree on this issue, you have to reflect the [word indistinct] of the Iranian heroic people on the international level and explain the dimensions of the Iranian Islamic revolution, as much as possible, to the nations whose ideas have been poisoned by the propaganda of international Zionism. Work earnestly in order to make the world aware of the agent Iraqi regime's injustice against your people and against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Get the international circles to move from their position of indifference to one of caring about these crimes.

I beg God to help all of us perform our religious obligations under all circumstances.

[Signed] Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri

AMBASSADOR TO ITALY HAS MEETING ON HOSTAGES

AU251550 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 25 Oct (ANSA)--The Iranian ambassador to Italy, Mohammed Nasir Sadat-Salamy, met today with the chairman of the Italian House Foreign Affairs Commission, Guilio Andreotti, for consultations on conditions in Iran and the matter of the American hostages held in that country by Islamic militants since last November 4.

COMMENTARY SCORNS IRAQI CEASE-FIRE PROPOSALS

LD272235 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] According to the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY, Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti today once again declared his readiness to end the war with Iran and cease fire at the front. Saddam Husayn who met today with the Indian prime minister's special envoy, once again declared during this meeting that he is ready to negotiate with Iran. He also repeated his cease-fire proposal, which has never been accepted by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Meanwhile, two of Saddam's envoys have left for the United Arab Emirates and North Yemen in order to discuss Saddam's requests with the leaders of those countries.

On the other hand, we know that a few days after beginning his barbaric offensive against Iran, Saddam, when confronted with the valiant resistance of the Iranian devotees and the daring attacks by the valiant Islamic army's pilots. He was sending, every day, his inimate companions and Ba'th Party's devotees around the world to ask with supplication and entreay the world's leaders to mediate at any cost in order to force Iran to accept Saddam's cease-fire proposal, because Saddam felt that a continuation of war would definitely be to his loss. And should he fail to resist the heroic Iranian fighters, he would have to accept a deadly disgrace, the first outcome of which would be the fall of the bloodsucking Ba'th regime in Iraq.

As you know the assorted requests and mediation by the various world leaders have never succeeded in forcing the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran to accept the proposed cease-fire of Iraq. Therefore, Saddam, finding himself further and further down the road to fall and final elimination, after resorting to the Security Council and assorted international middlemen and professional politicians and failing to penetrate the unshakeable Iranian determination, finally resorted to his last weapon--thinking that with his barbaric launching of the 9-meter Russian missile on the defenseless inhabitants of Dezful he could force the Iranian officials to accept the cease-fire and come to the negotiating table.

By resorting to this criminal action, he relinquished what remained of his dignity and that of the entire mercenary Baghdad regime's clique, who are [words indistinct]. Now, 2 days after this disgraceful crime--the disgrace of which even Saddam has realized--we see once again that he is returning to his original position. This time, with indirect language he is trying to plead with Iran to at least have some mercy on him by accepting a cease-fire, thus preventing his downfall at the hands of the people of Iraq. He once again has made pledges and through his representative to the EEC is asking it to force Iran to accept and end to the hostility at any cost. Thus, by showing off the few kilometers of Iranian territory that he has occupied, he could at least satisfy Iraqi public opinion and pretend that after wasting the lives of thousands and the destruction of billions of capital of the oppressed people of Iraq, he has been able to acquire a few kilometers of land.

LONDON ARABIC PAPER REPORTS CARTER MEETING WITH IRANIAN ENVOYS

LD271121 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 24 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report: "Secret Camp David Between Iran and America To Finalize 'Hostages Deal'"]

[Excerpts] Washington--Western diplomatic sources said yesterday (Thursday) that U.S. President Carter had held a secret meeting with a number of Iranian officials to negotiate the terms for the release of the American hostages.

These sources said that the meeting was held in Camp David last weekend.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that among the officials with whom Carter met were some members of the delegation which accompanied Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i during his visit to New York last week. Raja'i had gone to New York to deliver a speech at the United Nations on the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The diplomatic sources said that Raja'i himself did not meet with President Carter because the two sides wanted the sensitive negotiations to be shrouded in secrecy and it would have been difficult to keep them secret from the information media had Raja'i gone to Camp David.

These sources added that President Carter met with a number of Iranian deputy ministers and a general of the Iranian Armed Forces.

Analysts believe that the Iranian general participated in the talks to discuss details related to American arms shipments to Iran--shipments which Carter said would be sent to Iran as soon as the hostages were freed.

Diplomatic circles at the United Nations have emphasized that the delegation which accompanied the Iranian prime minister to New York was bigger than had been expected. The entourage which accompanied Raja'i from Kennedy Airport on the night of his arrival included 11 limousines.

President Carter had interrupted his election campaign arrangements on Friday night to spend the weekend in Camp David. He met with the Iranian team on Saturday. None of Carter's top foreign policy advisers, including Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Harold Saunders, attended the meeting.

The sources explain this by saying that the presence of these officials in the presidential resort would have drawn the attention of the information media. Observers believe that these advisers probably participated with the president in the negotiations via very secure telephone lines.

It is believed that the American President reassured the Iranian delegation that the American administration would meet all their demands in order to secure the release of the hostages. The Iranian prime minister mentioned something of this sort on his arrival in Tehran from New York.

It is being said that the Iranians have relinquished their demand for an official apology from the American Government for having supported the departed shah of Iran. In return, Carter gave the Iranian delegation reassurances that the United States will not obstruct Iranian efforts to regain the shah's wealth through the American courts.

IRANIAN OPPOSITION LEADER ON WAR, U.S., USSR POLICIES

LD281005 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 24 Oct 80 pp 36, 37

[Interview granted by Hasan Nazih, former NIOC chairman, to Hasan Hammadah in Paris--date not given]

[Text] AL-HAWADITH: As one of the most eminent Iranian opposition personalities how do you evaluate the Iraqi-Iranian War?

Hasan Nazih: It is the most stupid war I have known in my life. Yes, the most stupid war, and the responsibility for this war falls on Imam Khomeyni more than on anybody else.

Imam Khomeyni left no stone unturned in provoking neighboring and Islamic countries. The most prominent of these provocations was the attempt to export the revolution in order to undermine the structure of neighboring countries and impose on these countries his type of republic, bearing in mind that he did not create a type worthy of adoption by the neighboring or the Islamic states. The Iranian revolution that stunned the world with its strength before the shah's downfall lost all respect when it triumphed; it only gained the enmity of the neighboring peoples and the Islamic countries in general. This fact is recognized by all, including some of those holding high responsible positions in the present authority. It is not the opposition alone that says this. I personally accuse Imam Khomeyni and hold him responsible for the collapse of everything in Iran. The revolution was launched with two slogans: first, freedom, independence and social justice; and second, overthrowing the monarchy.

With these two slogans the revolution succeeded in expelling the shah from the country but it failed to win itself. It did not achieve freedom for the people; it did not ensure impregnable independence; and failed to lay down social relations on the basis of justice.

Therefore, the Iranian people paid a high price but reaped no results. Rather, they switched from one dictatorship to another, became poorer and needier and were no longer able to preserve their independence. This independence became perishable.

Imam Khomeyni in the internal Iraqi social structure on war [as published] is due to his attempts to export the Iranian revolution to Iraq as well as to other Gulf considerations. As for the demands announced by Iraq (regarding the Shatt al-'Arab region, for example, they were considered as justification for entering the war because the main reason, as I said, was due to the Baghdad government's desire to put an end to Khomeyni's tampering with the internal Iraqi social structure on the communal and racial levels.

The obvious stupidity of the war is the unfortunate destruction of the economic mainstays of the two states. These mainstays enabled Iran to become a powerful state and were preparing Iraq to become a considerable power in the area. Therefore, the war is not in the interest of either country. The losses in economic installations are estimated at billions of dollars, which will definitely lead to further association with the major powers, who will be invited to repair the economic installations in both countries. This is one way from which the major powers, particularly the United States and the Soviet Union, will benefit from this war which will probably lead to understanding between Washington and Moscow on some kind of sharing of influence in the region. In view of the terrible stupidity of U.S. policy, which is influenced by various pressure centers, including the big oil companies, it will be the Soviets who will benefit from this war. The Americans have an interest in the stability of the area but they are tampering with its security in their ignorance. But the Russians have no interest in stability in view of the fact that they are still outside the area and it is the state of instability that will bring them in.

AL-HAWADITH: How will the Soviets benefit from this war?

Hasan Nazih: For a long time the Russians have been coveting our country as a passage to warm waters. With the discovery of oil in Iran and in the Gulf in general, their ambitions heightened, especially in Iran. Unfortunately, our area lies entirely in the U.S. sphere of influence while the Russians do not have a foothold here. What harm would the Soviet Union suffer in the event of instability in the Gulf area? On the contrary, disturbances harm the Westerners and not the Soviets and the best means for continued instability and deterioration is Imam Khomeyni's regime which, in the event it continues, will be able to upset all the balances in the area.

This regime, which is based on permanent chaos and not permanent revolution, is increasing poverty and unemployment among the people. This is what has actually happened in Iran; the middle class has sunk to the poor class level. In the meantime, the communists are active under the umbrella of the Islamic revolution and benefitting from this fertile field provided by chaos and the minority oppressing the Iranian people. The Russian infiltration began back in the days when Imam Khomeyni was in exile in Neauphle-le-Chateau in France; they introduced into his circle a number of their Iranian agents who are secret members of the Tudeh Communist Party. Some of them were known to be members of this party but alleged that they had withdrawn from it. These people are still playing a fundamental role in perpetuating chaos inside Iran in cooperation with the clergy, with whom they are working in order to benefit from the battles of influence and the power struggle.

Of course, in addition to these there are a number of people belonging to U.S. intelligence who have been able to win the confidence of Imam Khomeyni and some of the influential men. But it has been proven that the Soviet group is more effective and more intelligent than the American group. Briefly, these communists were behind the holding of the American hostages, an operation that has almost severed Iran's relations with the Western world so that our country will fall into the hands of the Soviets, bearing in mind that our interests require taking advantage of international conflicts without joining either camp. Rest assured that Imam Khomeyni is not aware of all these matters because he has never dealt with politics all his life. As I said at the beginning of my talk, Khomeyni triumphed because of his adherence to two slogans and not because of his political farsightedness. He had nothing to do with politics, administration or the economy. All these conditions are helping the Russians to interfere in Iran and even to intervene as they have done in other countries because it is customary for the Soviets to pave the way for their intervention before dealing their blow. This is what Marxist theory calls "the ripening of the objective conditions." This is what the Soviets are preparing for by taking advantage of the present madness in Iran and of the old stupidity that characterized and still characterizes U.S. policies. As for the subjective condition, it is complete where the Soviets are concerned through their military power and arsenal which, as military experts say, has overtaken the U.S. arsenal and Western arsenal in general.

AL-HAWADITH; While we are discussing Soviet influence in Iran, what real power does the Tudeh Communist Party enjoy?

Hasan Nazih: In my opinion, the Tudeh Communist Party does not carry much weight among the masses in Iran. Now, however, it occupies certain sensitive positions in the Khomeyni movement, such as the so-called Muslim students. The Iranian Communist Party has succeeded in infiltrating the ranks of these students and in involving Iran in the hostage crisis. We had experience of the Tudeh Party in the early fifties when we assumed power under the great leadership of Dr Mohammad Mossadeq. At that time, the Communist Party conspired against our national front and this intensified the Iranian people's hatred for the communists, who fought the government because it decided to nationalize the oil. The Tudeh Party is sly and double-dealing. It professes allegiance to Imam Khomeyni and the Islamic revolution while in fact this is not how things really stand. It owes allegiance only to the Soviet Union. This party's control of certain sensitive positions in the Khomeyni movement is undoubtedly a great help to the Soviets.

AL-HAWADITH: In its 4 October issue, the LE FIGARO magazine quoted you as having said that "Ayatollah Beheshti is a Russian agent" and that the hostages "are in the hands of the Palestinians."

Hasan Nazih interrupted me to say: I would like to straighten this out. I did not make such a statement. I have contacted the aforesaid paper and asked it to correct what it published. It promised to do so. What I in fact said was that Ayatollah Beheshti is a very ambiguous person who cannot suppress his lust for power. He is prepared to cooperate with the Russians or the Americans or any other international power that will guarantee his assumption of power. This is my conviction about Beheshti's ambiguous personality.

Hasan Nazih added: As for the Palestinians, I did not say that they are the ones who are holding the hostages but that the information I have proves that they have a relationship with the so-called Muslim students. That was all I said about the Palestinians. I would like to add that I am one of those who believe in the Palestinians' right to self-determination and the restoration of their rights. When I was at the head of the Iranian petroleum organization, I used to make the oil companies abide to the letter by the ban we have imposed on the sale of our oil to Israel. I used to supervise the application of this ban very meticulously. I do not know if these companies are now abiding by this ban.

AL-HAWADITH; What do you mean by saying that you do not know if the companies are abiding by this ban?

Hasan Nazih: What makes me say this is the way in which certain prominent men of religion and some of their civilian followers are tampering with Iran's oil resources. Until the day I quit the chairmanship of the petroleum organization, revenue was estimated at $75 million daily, but the situation changed after I quit the chairmanship of the organization and joined the opposition and after the Iranian petroleum industry came under the control of the prominent men of religion. These men are now disposing of the oil reserves as if these reserves are their own property and not a national property of the Iranian people. These men of religion are concluding oil deals privately. They contact the customers and offer them quantities in excess of the amounts agreed in the contracts these customers had signed with the organization. These additional quantities are sold at less than the official prices in return for a $2 commission on every barrel. This commission goes into the pocket of the influential people. The technical term used for this kind of illegal trade is the "spot market." It has been established that several deals have been carried out in this way involving hundreds of thousands and indeed millions of barrels. This being the situation, is it possible to control the application of the principle of the oil ban on Israel? For this reason, I said that I doubt if the Iranian oil is not reaching Israel or South Africa.

After a few moments of silence, Hasan Nazih said: I would like to cite Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's recent statement to LE MONDE. Bani-Sadr said, verbatim: "We have imported and continue to import war materiel, American, of course, through international arms merchants."

If Bani-Sadr's statement that this government is buying arms on the black market and not through legitimate states or governments is true, this means that the buying and selling operation is taking place despite the United States which has suspended all military supplies to Iran. If the Iranian authorities have actually succeeded and continue to succeed in obtaining American arms despite U.S. opposition, what is to prevent Israel from obtaining Iranian oil through clients who purchase quantities in excess of the amounts stipulated in the official contracts in return for a $2 commission per barrel for the influential people who facilitate such deals?

AL-HAWADITH: Since this is the case, why, in your opinion, do not Israeli officials issue a statement on oil as President Bani-Sadr issued a statement on American arms?

Hasan Nazih smiled and said: This question should be addressed to the Israeli officials. The important thing in what I have said is that the "spot market" trade affords customers freedom in sending the oil to whoever they like. This is why I doubt if Israel is not obtaining Iranian oil. When I was at the head of the Iranian oil organization, the men of religion often tried to interfere in the affairs of this industry, but I opposed them and prevented them from doing so. They were deterred. But now they are the ones who decide matters pertaining to this industry, of which they know nothing. They are dismissing from work all those with whom they are dissatisfied. Through such dismissals and arrests, the organization (which is the basic source of income as far as Iran is concerned) is losing its brains and technicians. I would like to say that as soon as I curbed the men of religion and prevented them from interfering in the organization's affairs, they declared war against me. I was the barrier which prevented the wasting of our national resources.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us go back a little to the Iraqi-Iranian war. Has this war brought anything new to Iran?

Hasan Nazih: This was has brought several new things. The most important being: First, it has destroyed our economic foundations, so much so that we will require some time, if calm is restored, to resume production operations. Our losses are estimated at billions while unemployment and poverty are afflicting the people. Second, the war has contributed to the possibility of foreign intervention in Iran more than any time before. Third, the war has prolonged the life of the present regime. The Iranian people, like other peoples, cling to their land. In a situation such as this war it is natural for the people to rally around their army. It is also natural for the army to forget, even for a while, its differences with the regime and to rush to defend the homeland. The army is now defending not the regime but the homeland. This war will strengthen the army's position internally because were it not for the madness of the government, the army would not have been weakened nor would it have reached such a sorry state. Iran was expected to experience a series of strikes and political and student demonstrations when the universities and schools reopened. The campaigns of open opposition were expected to expand to other classes of the people. The regime would have then faced enormous difficulties that could have finished it, but the war has dampened down the internal contradictions, albeit temporarily, and this tends to prolong the life of the regime.

AL-HAWADITH: Some circles are saying that the American hostages might be released soon before the American elections. What is your opinion?

Hasan Nazih: Imam Khomeyni is known for his obstinacy. He always prefers to say no. I do not believe that the hostages could be released before the American elections. But surprises cannot be discounted.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you not believe that the current which will triumph in Iran is President Bani-Sadr's current which is supported by the army?

Hasan Nazih: The current which will triumph one day is the opposition current because the majority of the people support it, but this current is now quiet. The Iranian Army has more confidence in some of the people in the opposition than in the present men in power. What Bani-Sadr said a few days ago--that Iran is now isolated from the world because of the mistakes committed by the revolution--we were saying as soon as the revolution began to deteriorate. Regrettably, however, the officials did not wish to hear any advice. The present government cannot solve the enormous problems facing Iran and the army and the people will move to overthrow the regime.

AL-HAWADITH: I think that your judgment of Imam Khomeyni is somewhat harsh.

Hasan Nazih: I do not think you are right in what you say. My objection to the imam, nationally and politically, stems from clear and indubitable principles.

It was Imam Khomeyni who told me during one of our meetings in Neuphle-le-Chateau, his place of exile in France: "My only ambition is to return to my country and retreat to Qom to teach the Koran. I want to be the country's spiritual leader and do not wish to interfere in political affairs at all costs. Policy is the concern of the prime minister and his cabinet." That was what Khomeyni told me. Regrettably, however, the deeds did not match the words, hence my disagreement with him.

PAKISTANI TRIBESMEN VOICE SUPPORT FOR IRAN

GF271838 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reports from Islamabad that 10,000 Pakistani tribal Muslims from northern Pakistan have held many meetings in the last few days to show their solidarity with the Islamic revolution in Iran. They have announced that they are impatiently awaiting Imam Khomeyni's orders to join the war against the United States and its stooge Saddam.

These brothers, who receive martial arts training and learn to use weapons in their childhood, have collected 50,000 rupees and blood to donate to their Iranian brothers.

At the same time, some 4,000 people of Dera Ismail Khan have condemned the Iraqi Ba'thist regime. As a token of solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran, they have expressed their desire to go to the battlefield at the order of Imam Khomeyni.

PAKISTANI TEACHERS, STUDENTS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR IRAN

GF271810 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The consul general of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Karachi reports that the teachers and students of a theological seminary have sent a message to Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, expressing their desire to join the battle against the enemies of Islam.

IRAQ'S AD-DA'WAH PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT

JN272016 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1832 GMT 27 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party in Iraq has issued a statement denouncing the speech made by Sa'dun Hammadi, the foreign minister of the Ba'thist regime, at the UN Security Council.

The statement says: The foreign minister of the agent Ba'thist regime claimed at the United Nations that it was Imam Khomeyni who established the Iraqi Ad-Da'wah Party in Qom. With our pride in the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, we remind this agent minister that the Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party was founded immediately after the 1958 coup d'etat in Iraq. This agent minister is well aware of the fact that Imam Khomeyni moved to Qom in 1978. The Ba'thist regime had executed six leaders of this party and published their names in its official dailies.

The Ad-Da'wah Party added that the rancorous At-Tikriti gang is practicing the same methods Britain used during World War I and after its occupation of Iraq. This gang, by inciting nationalist fanaticism, is trying to halt the thrust of the Islamic Iranian revolution that has stormed the borders.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUE 233

LD280556 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Communique 233 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim and noble people of Iran, the self-sacrificing combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with enthusiasm and faith in the help of God and with the unconditional support of the Muslim people of Iran, are fighting against the blasphemous enemy on all fronts in the battle of truth against falsehood without fear and with readiness to give their lives. Wherever they see injustice they eliminate it in the name of God. With the passage of time they are routing the forces of falsehood and making them weaker. They are sure that with the unlimited blessing of God they will succeed in routing all of Satan's forces.

The fighter planes of the Airborne Division of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on Monday, 27 October, dealt the following blows on the enemy forces in the Dezful area:

1. The destruction of one artillery gun.

2. The destruction of 12 heavy and light vehicles.

3. The killing of more than 30 infidels.

In these operations the personnel and the equipment of the Airborne Division of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran suffered no losses. These militant combatants have an excellent offensive morale in the fight against the enemy.

In the western sector, Ilam, at 0700 on 27 October, the mercenary Iraqi forces attacked the heights of (Malakshahi), overlooking Mehran, with a number of tanks with the intention of capturing the heights, but they were forced to retreat due to the intense fire of the mortars of the brave forces of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and also due to the heroic Muslim tribe of (Malakshahi). The enemy suffered heavy losses.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OF ABADAN, KHUNINSHAHR CONTINUES

Abadan, Khuninshahr Fighting

LD271716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] A reliable source at the Abadan Governorate General's office, in a telephone contact this afternoon, said that a number of Iraqi mercenary Russian MiG's violated Abadan's airspace today. He added that Saddam's mercenary forces also brought Abadan's residential areas under heavy attack by khamsah-khamsah [fifty-five] cannon today. So far, this has not caused any casualties, and material damages have not yet been reported.

On the basis of this report the link between the western and eastern parts of Khuninshar [Khorammshahr] is still cut, and because of fire from the two sides, movement over the bridge is impossible.

The city's defenders, who are stationed at the eastern flank, are preventing the enemy penetration and attempt to take over the road between Khuninshar and Abadan.

Throughout the day enemy forces brought our brother revolution guards, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Abadan's valiant inhabitants who are defending their city and fighting the enemy from their trenches, under mortar and khamsah-khamsah fire. The enemy tried to surround Abadan with intense fire.

The same report says that the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran today continued its air operations, bringing enemy positons under fire.

Another report states that the enemy has begun a tactical retreat, withdrawing to near (Marod).

[Words indistinct] are still under enemy fire and traffic over it is impossible.

A number of reliable sources assert that the inhabitants of Abadan are determined to remain to the end and to continue to defend their city as they have so far.

Reports received indicate that public morale remains high while the public awaits reinforcements in order to force the enemy to flee from the vicinity of the Islamic revolution territory as fast as possible.

MiG's Bomb Abadan

LD272138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2043 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] On the basis of the latest report received from Abadan, at 2225 tonight at least two Iraqi Russian-built MiG's of the Iraqi Ba'th Army bombed a presidential area of Abadan.

There have been no reports so far as to the outcome of the attacks by artillery and antiaircraft [word indistinct] on the invader aircraft or on the extent of possible damage.

According to a PARS report, fires started by the bombing have been extinguished by the Abadan fire brigade and inhabitants.

Fighting Continues in Khuninshahr

LD280652 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] According to the reports received from reliable sources in Abadan, exchanges of fire between the defenders of the revolution and the Iraqi aggressors, positioned in the western sector of Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] were still continuing last night.

The popular forces, the guards corps, and the rangers of the navy, who are positioned in the east side of the bridge connecting Khuninshahr to Abadan, prevented the enemy from crossing the bridge. They are trying to prevent the domination of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries on the small eastern sector of the city.

Attacks on Abadan

LD281122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1043 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Following last night's attack by the Iraqi mercenary infidels on the city of Abadan, today also the sound of mortar fire could be heard until the time of the dispatch of this report at 1220. According to the same report, last night the Iraqi blasphemous aggressors attacked Abadan residential areas by air and land simultaneously. As a result of these attacks, a township near Abadan was damaged and several houses in the region were destroyed.

Military experts believe the destruction from last night's attack by Saddam's mercenaries was caused by the firing of 55mm artillery guns. These experts have said that because the committed and martyrdom-seeking people stayed in their trenches, there was no loss of life.

This report indicates that at present, the popular forces, the Revolution Guards Corps, rangers of the navy and gendarmerie and the students of the army cadet training college are stationed at the eastern side of the bridge linking Khuninshahr to Abadan and have prevented the enemy from crossing the bridge. They are trying hard to prevent Iraqi Ba'th mercenaries from taking over the small eastern section of the city.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, AIR RAIDS IN AHVAZ AREA REPORTED

Red Alerts

GF271749 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1744 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, the siren you will presently hear is the red alert. An air attack is imminent. [sound of sirens] [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeated this announcement at the following times: 0522 and 0603 GMT on 28 October.]

Regiment Summons Ex-Soldiers

GF271550 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1332 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The Ahvaz gendarmerie regiment has asked all those persons whose terms of service expired between 21 March 1977 and 20 March 1978, and who have served in the armored, artillery, nursing, ordinance, transportation, communications or engineering fields--having already registered in Ahvaz District No 2 or Dezful, Masjed Soleyman, Shushtar, Ramhormoz or Izeh divisions--and have their dispatch papers and have not yet been assigned, to report to Azadi high school beginning at 0900 on 29 October.

Call to Bank Personnel

GF271554 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1334 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The supervisor of Dasht-e Azedegan Governorate has asked all directors and personnel of the Susangerd and Hoveyzeh branches of Bank Melli to contact the governor's office in Dasht-e Azadegan as soon as possible. Failure to comply will result in prosecution through the wartime courts.

Ex-Soldiers to Front

GF271535 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1335 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text of announcement issued by the Ramhormoz gendarmerie company on 27 October 1980]

[Text] In His exalted name. All soldiers whose tours of duty ended 21 March 1977-20 March 1980 and who were released between March and June 1977, are hereby informed that they should contact the Ramhormoz recruiting office on 28 or 29 October to receive their service papers and assignments for the battle zones. Those not complying with this order will be dealt with in accordance with wartime law.

Military Training for Gas Workers

GF271527 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1337 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Announcement issued by the Agha Jari gas department supervisor on 27 October 1980]

[Text] In His exalted name. "The Islamic country should be completely militarized,"--Imam Khomeyni. It is hereby announced that all gas employees of Agha Jari District, who have faith in the Islamic revolution, the great leader and the Islamic Republic and who have no affiliation with any group, can undergo military and idelogical training.

All interested parties should register with the public relations department of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Agha Jari, Omidiyeh District, between 0900 and 1100 on 31 October. This crash course will last 1 week and will include room and board.

Iraqis Shell Ahvaz

LD271824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Reports from Ahvaz say that as a result of Iraqi artillery shelling on Ahvaz today, 10 of our compatriots were martyred and 34 others injured. The injured were transferred to Ahvaz hospital No 1.

Artillery Fire on Ahvaz

LD280600 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] According to the reports received from Ahvaz today at 0600 the artillery guns of the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thists resumed their activities once again. The enemy forces brought a region on the east of the Karun River, in Ahvaz, under the fire of their artillery. There is no report on the extent of the losses and casualties.

Ahvaz Quiet

LD281134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1047 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] According to reports received from Ahvaz, the city was relatively calm today.

According to this report, at 0640, Iraqi Ba'thist artillery, in a desparate attempt, opened fire on the region west of the Karun River, as a result of which a number of houses and a warehouse belonging to a company were wrecked and caught fire.

During the fire-fighting process, which was carried out with the cooperation of the brave people of Ahvaz and the fire department personnel, two firemen were injured.

IRAQI MIG'S ATTACK KHARK ISLAND, BUSHEHR

LD280640 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] According to reports received from Bushehr, yesterday at around 1825 the vicinity of Khark Island and Bushehr came under the attack of the aggressive Iraqi MiG's until 1900, but the antiaircraft batteries of the defenders of the revolution did not permit the fighter planes of Iraq to carry out any acitivities and forced them to retreat.

According to the reports received from the western front, the intense battles between the combatant forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the enemy forces, which have intensified since yesterday afternoon, continued until the late hours of last night in three fronts: In an area between Qasr-e Shirin and Sar-E Pol-e Zahab, and the heights of (Gharavil), (Sarab-e Garm), and (Kur-e Mush). The Iraqi Ba'thist forces had the support of eight helicopters, one of which was brought down by the brave combatants of the Army of the Islamic Republic. The other seven left the sky of the battlefield and fled to Iraqi territory.

On the basis of these reports, several Iraqi artillery positions were fired at by the artillery of the forces defending the Islamic Republic of Iran and were destroyed. Saddam's mercenaries who were located in these positions were mostly killed. One vehicle belonging to the Ba'thist Army of Iraq was set on fire and its occupants were killed. On the basis of these reports, in yesterday's battles in the fronts in Qasr-e Shirin, (Sarab-e Garm) and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Saddam's mercenaries used missile launchers as well.

REPORTAGE ON 24-28 OCT FIGHTING IN WESTERN REGION

Enemy Positions Leveled

LD241748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Kermanshah, the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab leveled enemy positions inside Iraq with heavy weapons and artillery fire. These attacks were continuing at 1730 today, inflicting heavy casualties on the forces of the Iraqi Ba'th mercenary regime. Two of Islam's soldiers were injured; they were taken immediately to Imam Khomeyni hospital and operated on.

Artillery Unit Destroyed

LD241750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] An official at the Ilam Governorate General office has stated that the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran this afternoon during the course of their brave operations completely destroyed an enemy Khamsah-Khamsah [fifty-five] artillery unit around the (Gholami) hills. The exact number of casualties inflicted on the Iraqi mercenaries is not known, but as a result of thefire from Islam's fighters serious damages have been inflicted on the enemy.

24 Oct Successes

LD242124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS reporting from Kermanshah, the fighting forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Revolution Guards Corps, and the Airborne Division's valiant troops today in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab-Qasr-e Shirin fronts inflicted heavy casualties on the mercenary enemy and killed 90 Iraqi Ba'thist infidels.

Also, as a result of the Islamic reovlution forces' operation today an enemy's position with its ammunition store and fuel was set on fire and a number of artillery installations were also levelled.

According to the same report, our forces suffered only two injured persons in this action.

Advance of Iranian Forces

LD250646 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS reports from Kermanshah, last night the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Gilan-e Gharb front continued their advance by forcing the infidel Ba'thist aggressors to retreat. The fighting forces of the Islamic revolution of Iran on this front have achieved several outstanding successes and the commando operations of the mobilization forces of the local tribesmen have so far struck considerable blows at the enemy and several of the enemy's vehicles have been destroyed during the night assaults of the brave tribesmen of the region.

In the northern part of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, towards Qasr-e Shirin, all the heights overlooking the city, except for one, are controlled by the Muslim and self-sacrificing forces of the Islamic Republic and the fight to capture the last height continues.

PARS also issued a report at 0700, quoting an official of the Kermanshah governor general's office, describing the general situation of this city as being calm.

Iraqi Retreats

LD251149 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1045 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent reported from Kermanshah at 0930 today that following yesterday's heavy operations by the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the air and on the ground, using heavy artillery and tanks and members of the grounds forces, the infidel enemy was driven back. Following these successful operations the artillery forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran fired at all the enemy positions last night and this morning on the Qasr-e Shirin front and inflicted considerable losses on them.

According to this report, Qasr-e Shirin and its surrounding districts where the enemy forces are stationed are under fire by the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The PARS correspondent reports from Kermanshah that in Gilan-e Gharb the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have effectively advanced, that the enemy forces have been driven back to some extent and that their artillery fire is no longer effective in the town.

According to the same report, in the border areas of (Kanishahr) and Shur-e Shirin the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have inflicted considerable losses on the aggressive enemy in the last 48 hours, and that in Mehran region the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have advanced.

This report also indicates that, according to one reliable source in Kermanshah gendarmerie district, gendarmerie officials with the assistance of the brother revolution guards and other armed forces have committed many acts of bravery on all battlefronts, including (Kanishahr) and Shur-e Shirin in their battle against the enemy.

25 Oct Report

LD251336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1048 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] According to the latest reports received from the battlefronts in the west of the country, today the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran succeeded in advancing in the area of Dehloran. According to this report, at the moment intense fighting is going on and the enemy forces are under fire of the fighting Iranian forces. In addition, the positions in the heights around the city are in the hands of the valiant fighters of our homeland.

According to this report, in (?Sarny) region some partisan groups have succeeded, during a night battle, to inflict heavy casualties upon the Ba'thist mercenaries inside Iraqi territory. This report also indicates that in (Kanishahr) and Shur-e Shirin regions intense battles are raging between the valiant Muslim forces of Iran and the infidel Ba'thist mercenaries. The report also indicates that the artillery and mortar fire of the brave Iranian fighters are responding to the khamsah-khamsah, rockets, automatic weapons, and Kalashnikovs of the Iraqi Ba'thist aggressors.

According to the same report, the fighting forces, guards, partisans, brave tribes of the region and the valiant forces of the air force have brought the aggressive mercenaries under their intensive, crushing attacks.

Yesterday, one helicopter of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while returning from a successful mission suffered from technical problems, but succeeded in landing on the soil of the homeland. Its captains were safely returned to the base with the assistance of another helicopter.

Downing of MiG's

LD251708 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS and Central News Bureau reports, at 1230 today an invading Iraqi MiG was shot down 30 km from Masjed-e Soleyman on the [word indistinct] Haft Gel route. The pilot of this Iraqi MiG, 28-year-old Sergeant (Abdol Fattah), was immediately arrested by the region's inhabitants.

The Governorate of Masjed-e Soleyman also told a PARS correspondent in Ahvaz that another Iraqi MiG was shot down by the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Masjed-e Soleyman. The injured pilot has been transfered to Masjed-e Soleyman's Imam Khomeyni Hospital for treatment.

MiG's End Attack on Ilam

LD260454 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report from Ilam, since 0300 the mercenary Saddam's Russian MiG's have flown over this city several times, but they have been forced to retreat by antiaircraft fire from the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to the same report, a heavy clash continues in the region of (?Khuninshahr) and the mercenary enemy is under heavy fire from the forces of Islam, which are composed of infantry, an airborne division, revolution guards, tribesmen, mobilization personnel and the public forces.

Wrap-Up Report

LD260550 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report, yesterday afternoon and last night clashes occurred in local forms [as heard] at the Qasr-e Shirin and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts employing long-range artillery. According to the same report, two of the wounded persons of the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab clash were taken to the Imam Khomeyni Hospital at Eslamabad [formerly Shahabad-e Gharb].

Sporadic clashes at the Gilan-e Gharb, Sumar and Naftshahr fronts continued for some time last night. And according to an informed official in the gendarmerie region of Kermanshah, there has been no major change at these fronts, as compared with the previous 24-hour period.

Also, reports quoting the tribal mobilization forces indicate that new tribesmen have been dispatched to the war fronts. At present, the tribal mobilization personnel and the Imam Khomeyni's fedaiyan-e are taking part in war operations side by side with the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic revolution guards in all the heights of Dalahu, Beyjab, Qal'eh Yazdgerd and Qalkhani.

During the last 24 hours, in some sporadic clashes which were carried out through commando actions, some damage was inflicted on enemy positions at the Gilan-e Gharb axis and several enemy vehicles were set on fire and enemy forces suffered some losses.

Successes in Ilam Fighting

LD261304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent in Kermanshah reported that at 0900 there was a heavy confrontation between the fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on one side and the bloodthirsty mercenaries of Ba'th from the other in the regions of (?Pa-inshahr) and Shur-e Shirin. The governor of Ilam, in an interview with PARS, announced: Brothers in the Airborne Division destroyed a fieldgun, 1 missile launching pad, 4 tanks, 1 lorry, and the enemy's ammunition dump in Mehran region this morning and the explosions in the ammunition dump are still continuing.

MiG's Chased From Kermanshah

LD270442 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report from Kermanshah, yesterday between 1830 and 2030 a red alert was declared for this city. During that period three Iraqi MiG's appeared in the sky over the city. They were forced to flee by intense fire from air defense forces of the Islamic Republic.

In a meeting with responsible officials at the governor general's office in Ilam, it was reported that last night the Ilam front had been calm.

Review of Week's Progress

LD270622 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] According to the reports received from Kermanshah, following last week's attacks by the revolution-defending forces on the Ba'thist aggressors in the western region, the artillery of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Gilan-e Gharb has been active in a pride-inspiring manner.

The operational commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Gilan-e Gharb has said: On 23 October the combative forces of the Islamic Republic, the revolution guards, and the tribal mobilization in a guerrilla operation took 9 Ba'thists captive and killed 15 of them who had not surrendered. On 24 October the revolution guards in Gilan-e Gharb and [name indistinct] in an overnight operation in the region of (Ojun) inflicted heavy losses on the Ba'thist mercenaries. On 25 October on the heights near 'Alikhanabad, in a battle which was backed by artillery fire of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, one vehicle, ammunition and one tank belonging to the Iraqi Ba'thist force were set on fire.

According to this report, on 25 October the revolution-defending combatants of Gilan-e Gharb also attacked an enemy tank unit, in which eight tanks were in action, with RPG-7's and forced them back to the mouth [as heard] of (Ojun).

Last week the Ba'thist watchposts on the heights of (Ojun) were destroyed and eight mercenary Ba'thist watchdogs were arrested and another was killed. At this point, fire from the aggressive enemy on Gilan-e Gharb ended.

According to a group of tribesmen which had taken part in the Gilan-e Gharb operations and arrived in Kermanshah yesterday, it has been reported that in the operation in the region of Gur-e Sefid and Tang-e Kor in Gilan-e Gharb, one truck carrying fuel, two tanks, and one mortar belonging to the corrupt enemy who had been stationed in this region had been destroyed.

Review of Ilam Fighting

LD270714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The following report on the activities of the past 24-hours on the Ilam front has been obtained from reliable sources at the front:

1. In the western region at 0700 on Sunday, 26 October, the enemy's trenches on the heights of (Mimak) were crushed by artillery fire. In this clash, about 20 Ba'thist mercenaries were killed. In this clash, which continued until 1500, the positions, tanks, and vehicles belonging to the enemy in the vicinity of ('Amidi) in Gherab were set on fire by heavy artillery fire. The blaze could be seen very well from a great distance.

2. On 23 and 24 October one enemy ammunition store in the vicinity of Zalu Ab post was blown up and the enemy's personnel bases were destroyed by fire from artillery and mortars.

3. On 25 October two tanks at Rezabad and two tanks at Zalu Ab were destroyed.

4. On 26 October a guerrilla post in the vicinity of Zalu Ab was destroyed and a number of enemy personnel were killed.

5. The latest report on the posts in the period 0500-1303 for 26 October has been reported as follows:

Shur-e Shirin and (Kamisak) posts, and the heights of (Kamisak) and (Kujanpang) were deeply involved. The army in (Kolan and Sarni) had intense clashes. The brothers in the army Airborne Division yesterday destroyed four long-range guns, one missile launcher and its platform, six tanks, three trucks, an ammunition store and several enemy positions and trenches.

Fighting in Mountain Regions

LD271138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1040 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] According to reports from Kermanshah, severe confrontations in the western fronts of the country, in Gilan-e Gharb and Qasr-e Shirin, are still going on. According to the same report, during the past 2 days, 10 Iraqi tanks were destroyed by the brave tribesmen, brothers in the guards corps, valiant gendarmerie personnel and the fighting forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic, and a number of Saddam's followers were killed.

This report says that after intense fighting in this region, the mountains of (Kur-e Nush), Sarab Garm and the mountains around Qasr-e Shirin are under the complete control of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Also in the (Jahad) fields, heavy losses were inflicted on enemy forces as a result of the fighting. The report says that the morale of the personnel stationed in the western fronts is very high.

Kerend, Kermanshah Successes

LD271744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] At 1930 today it was reported from the western front that as a result of repeated strikes by the heroic and fighting forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Iraqi Ba'thist infidels suffered heavy casualties. According to a report from the Central News Bureau, the clashes intensified this morning around Gilan-e Gharb and Qasr-e Shirin and Iranian forces, having completely captured the heights overlooking Qasr-e Shirin, have put the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist forces in a tight corner.

According to a PARS report from Kermanshah, Iranian forces repulsed the mercenary Iraqi assailants in the Saveysi region and captured the heights in this region as well. In these clashes, the fedaiyan-e Imam Khomeyni destroyed six tanks, captured two enemy tanks intact and killed a number of aggressive Saddam mercenaries.

According to the same news agency, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Kerend operational group in another area west of Kerend inflicted considerable damage and casualties on the infidel enemy and forced the aggressors to retreat. The heights in this region, too, were captured in a lightning attack by the forces defending the revolution. According to the same report, Iranian forces over the past 24 hours in the Bojnurabad captured several enemy trenches and took control of part of the region.

Meanwhile, according to the head of the Javanrud tribal mobilization organization, Iranian forces the night before last also killed seven Iraqi mercenaries in the Bayangan sector.

According to PARS, quoting a reliable source, at 1130 yesterday two Iraqi MiG's attacked the Doab region, between Paveh and Nowsud. In this attack one of the Kurdish peshmergas was martyred.

According to a Central News Bureau report from the western fronts, yesterday, following the enemy artillery fire on Sar-e Pol-E Zahab, Iranian artillery units vigorously returned the enemy fire. In these operations, which lasted until 1445 yesterday, four enemy ammunition trucks were hit and more than 20 Iraqi troops were killed. According to our correspondent, who was personally present in a forward position at the front, following this, a number of Ba'thist forces fled and one strategic position was captured by our own forces. At 1730 the same day Iranian artillery shelled enemy positions, and 60 Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries were killed and 2 of the enemy columns [as heard] were destroyed.

At 1800 yesterday also, in another part of the border region in the western part of the country, Iranian artillery destroyed an enemy position, killing 20 enemy troops.

In addition, a report from a correspondent dispatched from Kermanshah to Gilan-e Gharb says that during 25 and 26 October our forces opened fire on enemy artillery positions and killed a number of enemy troops and hit one of the enemy vehicles. In these clashes four brother villagers were injured and one sister villager was martyred. In another clash in the Gilan-e Gharb area, two enemy artillery positions were destroyed by Iranian artillery and one enemy fuel depot was hit and continued to burn for several hours. Meanwhile, in the same clash, five enemy vehicles and two troop carriers were destroyed and a number of Ba'thist mercenaries were killed.

Iraqi Military Losses

LD271804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report received at 2000, four Iraqi helicopters appeared at 1900 over Qasr-e Shirin and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab regions. One was shot down with ground-to-air defense fire and the other three fled before being able to do anything destructive. In the same region, two ammunition trucks of the Iraqi Ba'th mercenary forces were destroyed this morning by artillery fire of the brave forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Ten Ba'thist mercenaries were killed. The guards corpsmen also achieved conspicuous successes in the Qasr-e Shirin heights. At 1800 today an Iraqi Ba'thist vehicle encampment was totally destroyed by artillery fire of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and about 50 Ba'thists stationed in the camp were killed. According to the same report, the situation in the Gilan-e Gharb fronts favors our forces. Revolutionary forces, including the army, the brave revolution guards corps and the valiant Muslim tribes in the region, have delivered heavy blows to the Ba'thist aggressive forces and forced them to retreat a considerable distance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS TO SHIRAZ CITIZENS REPORTED

Statistics on Soldiers

GF261619 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] According to our reporter, over 1,600 members of the revolution guards, mobilization of the oppressed and the armed forces reserves from Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad province have left for the battlefront to date. Of these, 680 come from Boyer Ahmad township, 670 from Kohkiluyeh and 340 from Gach Saran.

Callup of Ex-Soldiers

GF271707 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1532 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Announcement issued by the Shiraz gendarmerie regiment--no date given]

[Text] All officers, NCO's and soldiers, whose service terminated 21 March-22 July 1977, and who have received their dispatch papers from the districts of Shiraz, Abadan, Eqlil, (Dehdid), Marv Dasht, Sarvestan, Sepidan and the districts of Arsenjan, Zargan and Abarqu for the periods 23-24 October and 2-3 November, and all those who have served in armored, artillery, communications, transportation, ordinance, engineering or health fields and had dispatch papers for 12 October, are to go to the Shiraz Gendarmerie Regiment headquarters in Koran Avenue at 0700 tomorrow to be sent for service.

[Signed] Shiraz Gendarmerie Regiment

FIRUZABAD GENDARMERIE REGIMENT SUMMONS EX-SOLDIERS

GF271645 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1540 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] All officers, NCO's and soldiers, whose service ended 20 March 1977-20 March 1980 and who served in armored, artillery, health, communications, transportation, ordinance or engineering fields, are required to contact the Firuzabad Gendarmerie Regiment within 24 hours for assignment to battle zones.

TABRIZ GENDARMERIE SUMMONS EX-SOLDIERS FOR TRAINING

GF271901 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1530 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Announcement issued by the Tabriz Gendarmerie Regiment--no date given]

[Text] All officers, NCO's and soldiers who completed their military service 21 March 1977 and 20 March 1978, and whose dispatch date has been set for 23, 24 and 31 October and 1, 2 and 3 November, are hereby asked to report on 29 or 30 October to the 2d gendarmerie district in Tabriz, located on Taleqani Avenue, or other gendarmerie companies where they have registered, in order to be sent to training centers. Two copies of the dispatch paper, a photocopy of the birth certificate and a service completion certificate must be presented when reporting.

AIRLINE ASKS ALL DAY SHIFT DRIVERS TO GO TO POSTS

LD251400 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] The national Iranian airlines in a statement asked all its permanent day shift drivers to go to their posts beginning today, 25 October. Also the shift drivers are dutybound to start their work from today, according to Mehrabad Airport's program before the war condition.

NVOI ACCUSES U.S. OF EXPLOITING HOSTAGE ISSUE

TA280903 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Americans Want Iran, Not the Hostages"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: In the last day or two the question of reviewing the fate of the American hostages has been among the questions that are at the center of attention of our homeland's public opinion. Western newspapers and mass media, particularly American, in order to further their own specific goals are attempting to display this problem as an acute international problem and at the same time as an allegedly vital problem for the United States. While we are all aware that for the conductors of the imperialist policy of world-devouring America--those who in Vietnam sacrificed tens of thousands of the sons of the American people for the interests of plundering American monopolies--the hostage question is not the issue, rather, as even some U.S. officials also acknowledge, the issue for America is Iran.

At any rate, as we are aware, Imam Khomeyni has assigned the duty of reviewing and determining the fate of the American hostages to the Islamic Consultative Assembly. The representatives of the Islamic Consultative Assembly delegated the Majlis foreign commission to review this matter. On 14 September this commission presented a report to the Majlis in this connection. In this report it is said that Iran's Islamic revolution is the inaugurator of a new path in the history of mankind which, God willing, will result in the final victory of the meek over the arrogant; and that world-devouring America, as the arch-Satan and as the embodiment of world arrogance, is the greatest enemy of our independence and grandeur and of all the meek of the world.

It is in this connection that the occupation of the U.S. spy den, which in fact was regarded as the main center of rule over the fate of the Muslim nation of Iran and the base of U.S. aggression in the region, derives its real meaning and context.

The Majlis foreign commission assessed the [word indistinct] of the student followers of the imam's policy as the cry of oppression of a heroic nation that has traveled and is traveling the long road of independence and freedom at the cost of its blood. In its report, the Majlis foreign commission, after referring to the existence of two viewpoints in connection with the review of the [problem] of the hostages, (?suggested) that it was fitting for this problem to be discussed at the general session of the Majlis. Thus, as the foreign commission of the Islamic Consultative Assembly noted, the problem of the hostages should only be reviewed within the (?context) of relations with world-devouring America as the arch-Satan and as the embodiment of world arrogance and as the greatest enemy of our independence and granduer and of all the meek of the world.

In fact, the outstanding (?feature) of the imam's policy is the recognition of the fact that U.S. imperialism is the principle enemy of all the deprived people of the world and Iran, the mobilization of the masses against it, and revolutionary steadfastness to destroy it. It should not be forgotten that at every suitable and necessary occasion Imam Khomeyni has declared that the principle enemy of the Iranian nation is world-devouring U.S. imperialism. These statements of the imam also are a habitual phrase of every patriotic and every revolutionary Iranian; that in this revolution the arch-Satan is America, (?direct) all your cries at America; all our troubles are due to America; the number one enemy of the meek is America.

In the face of this policy of the imam, namely an anti-imperialist and an uncompromising policy with world-devouring U.S. imperialism, the multicolored enemies of the revolution and all the compromisers--since those first days of the revolution--started their activities in order to divert the revolution of the Iranian nation from its main anti-imperialist course. These individuals--among whom one can observe remnants of the former regime and masked and unmasked agents of U.S. imperialism who are hiding their true features under the Islamic guise--are constantly striving to divert the Iranian revolution from its main course.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i rightly stated in one of the Friday prayer sermons in Tehran that today our confrontation is with the U.S. superpower. Our issue with America is above [word indistinct] understanding and friendship. If we had not severed our relation with the United States in such a decisive manner and had not stood up to that oppressive arrogant power, surely today our revolution would have been diverted from its course. Today we are standing up to America with all potential and power.

The statement of a great number of officials and of the leaders of the revolution that America wants Iran not the hostages is correct and realistic. We all know that if America had seriously wanted to resolve the problem of the hostages, it could have resolved this problem a long time ago by securing the demands of the Iranian nation, which are legitimate demands that are supported by all progressive mankind. The sensitivity of the present time, when our homeland is being confronted by an imposed war--in which the United States is its third and principle participant--lies in the fact that some of the admirers of the establishment of so-called close relations with America want to open the way in Iran for their American masters by exploiting the problems arising from this imposed war.

The just expectation of the Iranian nation from the [representatives of the] Islamic Consultative Assembly is that they resolve the problem of the hostages within the context of the anti-imperialist and anti-American policy of the imam of the nation.